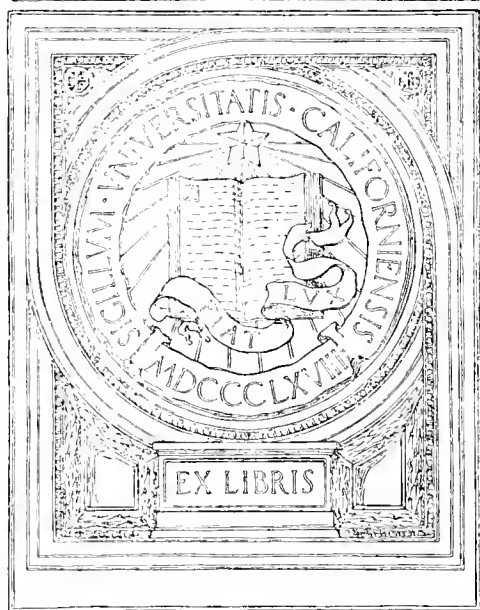




UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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PART SECOND
OF
APPENDIX
TO THE
NOTES

(DATED FORT WILLIAM, 15th DECEMBER 1803.)

RELATIVE TO THE
LATE TRANSACTIONS
IN THE
MARHATTA EMPIRE.

CONTAINING
COPIES AND EXTRACTS
FROM
OFFICIAL NOTES AND DOCUMENTS,
RELATIVE TO THE LATE

WAR

WITH THE
MARHATTA CONFEDERATES,

AND TO THE
TREATIES
OF
PEACE, PARTITION, AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE,
BY WHICH THAT WAR WAS TERMINATED.

FORT WILLIAM, 1804.

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PART SECOND
OF
APPENDIX TO THE NOTES
ON THE LATE
TRANSACTIONS
IN THE
MARHATTA EMPIRE.

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A P P E N D I X No. 1, A. A.

COPY of a Letter from the Governor General, to the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 24th December 1803; transmitting the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, printed at Fort William, 15th December 1803.

A P P E N D I X No. 2, A. A.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Right Honorable Henry Addington, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. dated the 23d December 1803, transmitting the same.

A P P E N D I X A.

Official Reports relative to Military Operations subsequently to the Battle of Assye, 23d September 1803; transmitted to the Governor General, viz.

- No. 1. Copy of a Dispatch from Major General Wellefley, to the Governor General, dated Camp, November 6, 1803, containing the Operations against the Fort of Affeerghur.

No. 2. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Ferdapore, October 20, 1803.

No. 3. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Cheese Khair, November 2, 1803.

No. 4. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp Parterly, November 30, 1803.

No. 5. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp Parterly, November 30, 1803.

These two Dispatches contain the Details of the Battle of Argaum, fought on the 29th November 1803.

No. 6. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Deogaum, December 15, 1803.

No. 7. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Elichpoor, December 18, 1803.

These Dispatches, contain the Details of the Siege of Gawilghur, taken by Storm on the 16th December 1803.

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No. 2. Rajah of Macherry, on the 24th November 1803.

No. 3. Rajah of Jeypoor (or Jeynagur), on the 12th December 1803.

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Treaty of Partition concluded at Poonah, on the 14th of May 1804.

A P P E N D I X P.

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PART SECOND.

E R R A T A.

A P P E N D I X A. A. No. 1

Page 2, in marginal note, add the word "Notes"

For Basseen throughout *read* Bassein

Page 4, line 13, *for* Confedrate *read* Confederate

A P P E N D I X B. No. 1.

Page 1, line 9 from the bottom, after Proclamation, *insert* and

A P P E N D I X B. No. 4.

Page 2, line 20, *for* remonstrations *read* remonstrances

Page 4, line 11, *for* engagement's *read* engagements

A P P E N D I X C. No. 1.

Note to page 5, line 4 from bottom, *for* and must *read* and you must

A P P E N D I X D.

Note in page 17, *for* Serong, *read* Seronge

A P P E N D I X H.

Page 42, line 12.

42, 15.

Note in page 42, 4 line from the bottom. } *for* Pawan Family *read* Powar Family

Note in page 43, line 6, after *Conditions* a comma,

8, after the Rajah of Berar a comma,

A P P E N D I X P.

Page 2, line 20, *insert* a Comma after War

Page 3, line 20, after "Officers" dele a full stop, and put a comma,

Page 7, line 3 from bottom, dele comma after "danger", and insert comma after "concluded"

Page 7, line 14, dele comma after "State"

Page 11, line 5, after "Bengal" a comma,

Page 12, line 2 from bottom, a comma after "Peace"

Page 17, lines 21 and 22, *for* furnishes *read* furnish

— consolidates *read* consolidate

Page 28, line 5, dele after "Rupees" the word "of"

A P P E N D I X P.

Page 33, line 21, after Government, insert the word "for"

Page 36, line 14, *for* derived *read* derives.

Note in page 38, line 3, *for* sum, *read* sums

Page 47, line 29, *for* permament *read* permanent

Page 50, line 2, *for* expences *read* expenses

— 8, *for* cause *read* causes.



APPENDIX No. 1, A. A.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General, to the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 24th December 1803; transmitting the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, printed at Fort William, 15th December 1803.

HONORABLE SIRS,

1. In conformity to the general tenor of Your Honorable Court's Commands, prescribing the distribution of the Correspondence of this Government, I have addressed to your Secret Committee the Dispatches of the Governor General in Council, relative to the late important Transactions in the Marhatta Empire; and to the recent Success of the British Arms in India.

2. The operations of the Army have been inseparably blended with various Political Negotiations, of which the final result is still depending; and under these circumstances, it appeared to be more consistent with the rules established by Your Honorable Court, to Address the Official Dispatches to Your Secret Committee, than to Your Honorable Court.

3. My personal respect for the Authority of Your Honorable Court, and my solicitude to furnish You with the earliest information relative to the condition of the arduous trust which You have been pleased to commit to my charge, have however induced me to endeavour to collect with every practicable degree of dispatch, the substance of every material document connected with the Origin, Conduct, and actual State of the depending Contest with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar: I have also employed every exertion to reduce the information collected to such a form, as may facilitate the exercise of Your judgment upon every part of my conduct, during the course of the recent Commotions in the Marhatta Empire, and of the Negotiations and Hostilities which have ensued.

4. For

Relative to the
late Transactions in the
Marhatta Empire, dated Fort
William, 15th
December
1803.

4. For this purpose, a Statement of the late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire has been compiled for the use of Your Honorable Court, to which every information has been added that can tend to illustrate the several important questions arising from these Transactions, and from the detailed documents submitted to Your Secret Committee.

5. In order to afford further advantage in the consideration of this extensive and complicated system of Political Negotiation, and Military Operation, it has appeared to me to be expedient to print the Statement compiled for the use of Your Honorable Court, and accordingly I have recorded the printed Statement annexed to this Letter, together with this Letter in the Political Department at Fort William.

6. I entertain a firm confidence, that the documents already transmitted to the Secret Committee of Your Honorable Court, (especially the Letter from the Governor General in Council, under date 25th September, 1803,) together with the printed Statement now submitted to Your Honorable Court, will satisfy Your Honorable Court of the justice and necessity of the War commenced against Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and their French Commanders and Officers.

7. The issue of the depending Negotiations for Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the various arrangements which must proceed from the extensive Success of the War, will require further communications to Your Honorable Court, and will enable me to submit further observations to Your Notice, upon every Transaction connected with the affairs of the Marhatta Empire: I trust however, that Your Honorable Court will not postpone Your public declaration of the justice and necessity of the War, beyond the period of time requisite for the consideration of the documents now transmitted.

8. In reviewing those documents, Your Honorable Court will be pleased to advert to the following considerations.

9. An improvement of the Alliance between the Company and the Peishwah, founded on the general principles of the Treaty concluded

concluded at Basseen, on the 31st of December 1802, had been the uniform object of assiduous Negotiation between Your Government General and the Court of Poonah, with the knowledge and approbation of Your Secret Committee, from the time of the discovery of Tippoo Sultan's hostile designs in the year 1798, to the day on which the Treaty of Basseen was signed. From the year 1798, to the year 1800, the Propositions offered to the Peishwah were framed upon the principles of the Subsidiary Treaty, concluded with the Nizam in the year 1798; and in the year 1800, a Treaty was proposed to the Peishwah on an enlarged scale of Defensive Alliance and Guarantee, in exact conformity to the Treaty, actually concluded in the year 1800 with the Nizam.

10. The principles which constitute the Basis of the Treaty of Basseen, had therefore received the approbation of Your Secret Committee, previously to the conclusion of that Treaty. The Treaty of Basseen contains no stipulation in any material degree different from that proposed to the Peishwah in the year 1800, (of which copies were transmitted to Your Secret Committee at that time,) and the Treaty of Basseen was also transmitted to Your Secret Committee, by the earliest opportunity, which offered, subsequently to its conclusion.

11. The justice and policy of the Treaty of Basseen appearing to be unexceptionable, and having received the previous approbation of Your Honorable Court, and of His Majesty's Ministers through Your Secret Committee, the same principles of Justice and Policy authorized and required Your Government in India to maintain the Alliance, cemented with the Peishwah by the Treaty of Basseen, against the attempts of any Power to dissolve that Engagement.

12. Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar manifested a determination to subvert the Treaty of Basseen by force, and also betrayed the indisputable symptoms of an Hostile spirit against the British Government and its Allies; and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar provided powerful means of acting with the utmost advantage, in prosecution of their evident designs of violence and ambition.

13. The

13. The nature of that branch of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Military Power, which consisted of regular Infantry and Artillery, formed and disciplined by French Officers, will attract the particular attention of Your Honorable Court; and You will not fail to observe, that the formidable French Force in the service of that Chieftain greatly aggravated the danger, and facilitated the eventual prosecution of his Hostile projects against the British Government and its Allies.

14. Your Government manifested the utmost anxiety to avoid the extremity of War with the Confederate Chieftains, and offered concessions amply sufficient to afford every reasonable proof of a pacific disposition, and to furnish adequate Security for the maintenance of Peace, and of the just rights of the Confederate Chieftains. The substance and spirit of the propositions of the Confederates will demand Your attentive consideration; and the judgment and wisdom of Your Honorable Court will determine, whether those propositions afforded any proof of a sincere disposition for Peace, or furnished any Security for the Rights and Interests of the Company and its Allies, against the Power of the combined Armies of the Confederates, assembled on the frontier of the Nizam; or against the operations of the French Troops of Scindiah, stationed on the Company's frontier in Oude.

15. Your Honorable Court will judge, under all the circumstances of the case, whether a prospect existed of frustrating the Success of those formidable Armies, in the prosecution of the manifest designs of their Chiefs, by any other means than a seasonable and comprehensive system of active War, directed against the Resources, Power, and Influence of the Confederates, in every branch of their Dominions, Dependancies, and Alliances.

16. The plan, conduct, operations and result of the War, will form the ultimate objects of Your Honorable Court's judgment; and in considering the execution of the general plans of Military operation, which it was my duty to form, I entertain a confident expectation, that Your Honorable Court will view the achievements of the British Commanders and Troops with the most ardent emotions

emotions of admiration, and public spirit; and that You will be animated by an unanimous zeal for the interests, fame, and glory of the British Empire, augmented and confirmed, by the triumphs of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Arms in the late prosperous and rapid Campaign.

17. No expression can convey my estimation of the merits of His Excellency General Lake, the Commander in Chief, in the conduct of the masterly and brilliant operations of the Army in Hindostan. The printed Statement annexed to this Letter, contains an imperfect representation of my judgment on the conduct of that illustrious Officer, and I request Your Honorable Court to receive that Statement as my recorded opinion of his transcendent and inestimable services.

18. The near relation which I have the honor to bear to Major General Wellesley, cannot exempt me from the public duty of my Station, in rendering a just testimony of approbation to his long, assiduous, able, and splendid services in Myfore, in the march of the Army to Poonah, in the restoration of His Highness the Peishwah, and in the whole course of the late glorious Campaign in the Dekan.

19. A general tribute of applause is due to the Officers and Troops employed in Hindostan and the Dekan; and I request the favorable notice of Your Honorable Court to my general Orders published on each important event of the War.

20. It would be premature to anticipate the probable time of the conclusion of Peace with the Confederates, or the terms on which a general Pacification of India may be accomplished.

21. Your Honorable Court has been apprized, through Your Secret Committee, that an Ambassador of high rank from Dowlat Rao Scindiah, arrived in the Camp of Major General Wellesley, subsequently to Major General Wellesley's judicious refusal of an invitation to dispatch a British Officer to the Camp of the Confederates.

22. Conferences on the subject of Peace have commenced between Major General Wellesley and that Ambassador.

23. Dowlat

23. Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar have separated their Forces; the Military Power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah has received an irretrievable blow, and the strength of his regular Infantry, formidable Artillery, and French Commanders, may justly be considered to have been entirely destroyed. I entertain an expectation therefore, that Scindiah will speedily be induced to accept reasonable terms of Peace.

24. The Power of the Rajah of Berar will probably yield within a short period of time to the Force employed in Berar, and the Rajah of Berar cannot singly maintain a Contest with the British Power.

Your Honorable Court may be assured, that my endeavors will be zealously and assiduously employed to effect a Pacification at the earliest moment, compatible with the Security of the Company and its Allies; and that I will avail myself of every opportunity to submit the motives and result of my conduct, in the most distinct manner, to the judgment of Your Honorable Court.

I have the honor to be,

HONORABLE SIRS,

With great respect,

Your most Obedient, Obligated,

And faithful Servant,

WELLESLEY.



APPENDIX No. 2, A. A.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General, to the Right Honorable Henry Addington, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. dated the 23d December 1803; transmitting the Notes on the Marhatta Affairs, printed at Fort William, on the 15th December 1803.

S I R,

I HAVE the honor to transmit a Copy of a Printed Statement, recorded by my Authority at Fort William, containing a Narrative of the Origin, Conduct, and actual State of the War, in which I have been compelled to engage with the Confederate Marhatta Chiefs and their French Officers.

That Statement, together with my Dispatches to the Court of Directors, and to their Secret Committee, will, I trust, enable You, and His Majesty's Ministers to pass an early judgment upon my conduct on this important occasion; and it is my anxious wish, (unless the Public Service should appear to you to oppose obstacles to such a discussion,) that the justice, necessity, plan, and conduct of the War, together with the comprehensive system of Policy which it embraces, should receive the solemn judgment of His Majesty, and of Parliament, as soon as the Documents now transmitted can be submitted to both Houses.

I entertain a confident expectation, that the deliberate result of my conscientious opinion on the several important Questions, which have demanded my decision, and the measures which I have adopted in consequence of that decision, will be sanctioned by the approbation of my Sovereign and of my Country.

My Orders have been executed by the Commanders, Officers, and Troops employed in the present glorious Campaign in Hindostan and the Dekan, with a degree of alacrity, skill, and courage, which demands the most unqualified admiration and gratitude:

titude: it is my particular duty to recommend to your most distinguished consideration, the splendid and valuable Services of General Lake, the Commander in Chief in India, whose activity, judgment, professional ability, promptitude, perseverance, and ardent valour have been the main sources of Our unparalleled Success in Hindostan; while his integrity, humanity, and generous spirit have engaged the respect and attachment of the conquered Provinces, and have augmented the reputation and honor of the British name in India.

To this just testimony of the Services of the Commander in Chief in Hindostan; it is my public duty to add the expression of my deliberate judgment upon the conduct of Major General Wellesley, who Commands the British Army in the Dekan, opposed to the Combined Armies of Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, under the personal Command of those Chieftains. From the time of Major General Wellesley's march from the Frontier of Mysore on the 9th of March, to the date of his last signal Victory on the 29th of November, his success has been uninterrupted and brilliant, and he has secured the most solid advantages to the cause of the Allies: through the entire course of his eminent services in the Dekan, he has displayed all the qualities of a most able, skilful, and gallant Officer, together with those principles of justice, honor, and moderation, which are calculated to reflect additional lustre upon the triumphs of our Arms, obtained under his personal Command.

The detailed statements will inform His Majesty's Ministers of the particular services of General Lake, at Coel, Alyghur, Delhi, Agra, and Laswaree; and of Major General Wellesley at Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Allypore, and on the Plains of Argaum.

In addition to these Military Operations, General Lake has rendered the most useful assistance in the deliverance and establishment of the unfortunate Emperor Shah Aulum at Delhi; in the settlement of the Conquered Provinces; and in various Negotiations with the Chiefs and States on the borders of our North-Western Frontier, and on the Banks of the River Jumna.

Major

Major General Wellesley has also afforded most essential aid in conducting with the utmost judgment and discretion, the restoration of the Peishwah to the Supreme Authority of the Marhatta Empire; in conciliating the Southern Marhatta Powers; and in maintaining the efficiency of our Alliance with the Nizam, as well as in conducting the Preliminary Negotiations of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

I have the honor to refer you to the Documents transmitted by this conveyance for the recital of the various merits of the Officers employed in other branches of the service, under the respective Commands of General Lake, and of Major General Wellesley.

Lieutenant General Stuart, Commanding in Chief at Fort St. George, has afforded me the most zealous, able, and important co-operation in all the arrangements necessary to the completion of my Plans for the Campaign in the Dekan. I acknowledge with gratitude, the assistance which I have derived from the experience, wisdom, zeal, and public spirit of that highly distinguished and respectable Officer, whose claims upon the approbation of his Country, established by a long career of active service, have been augmented by his judicious execution of my Orders on this occasion. From the Government of Fort St. George, in the hands of Lord Clive, I received the same cordial and honorable support, which distinguished the conduct of that upright, prudent, and zealous Public Servant in the memorable Conquest of Mysore, and in every period of his faithful, exemplary, and brilliant Administration of the Affairs of Fort St. George.

To Lord Clive, I am indebted for the seasonable Equipment, and for the complete preparation of the excellent Army, which, under Major General Wellesley's Command, has accomplished Our recent Success in the Dekan. His Lordship is also entitled to considerable praise for many of the early arrangements, connected with the position, movement, and supply of that branch of our Force. Lord Clive is not responsible in any degree for the origin of the War; but I should be unjust to genuine merit, and to the noble public spirit and indefatigable exertions of the principal

Civil

Civil Officer subject to my authority, if I denied to Lord Clive a considerable share in the success of the War; or, if I omitted my anxious request, that while the causes of Hostilities shall be examined with reference to the conduct of the Confederates, and to the authority of the Governor General in Council exclusively, the Government of Fort St. George, and the name of Lord Clive may be associated with the memory of our Triumphs in India.

From Lord William Bentinck, since his Lordship's arrival in India, I have experienced the most cordial and invariable support and co-operation. His Lordship has already manifested considerable judgment and discretion, with great attention and zeal, and a spirit of prompt and cheerful obedience to the authority of this Government. In any crisis of difficulty or danger, I rely with confidence on the useful assistance of Lord William Bentinck.

I have the honor to request, that this Communication, together with the Documents to which it refers; may be submitted to His Majesty's gracious Notice; and I shall anxiously expect to receive the notification of His Royal Pleasure respecting my Conduct, and to be favored with the early judgment of Parliament.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect and esteem,

SIR,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.



A P P E N D I X A.

Official Reports relative to Military Operations subsequently to the Battle of Affye, 23d September 1803, transmitted to the Governor General, viz.

No. 1. Copy of a Dispatch from Major General Wellesley, to the Governor General, dated Camp, November 6, 1803, containing the Operations against the Fort of Affeerghur.

No. 2. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Ferdapore, October 20, 1803.

No. 3. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Cheefe Khair, November 2, 1803.

No. 4. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp Parterly, November 30, 1803.

No. 5. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp Parterly, November 30, 1803.

These two Dispatches contain the Details of the Battle of Argaum, fought on the 29th November 1803.

No. 6. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Deogaum, December 15, 1803.

No. 7. From Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Elichpoor, December 18, 1803.

These Dispatches, contain the Details of the Siege of Gawilghur, taken by Storm on the 16th December 1803.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 30, 1803.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy. has been this day received, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from the Honorable Major General Wellesley.

MY LORD,

Camp, November 6, 1803.

I NOW proceed to give your Excellency a detailed account of Colonel Stevenson's operations against Affeer Ghur.

On the 16th October, he advanced to Affeer Ghur, and encamped three miles South of the Fort. The remains of the Enemy's Infantry had fled towards the Nerbuddah on the preceding day, in the state in which I reported them to be, in my letter of the 24th October*; and Colonel Stevenson therefore determined to attack Affeer Ghur.

On the 18th, he reconnoitred the Fort, attended by a Squadron of Cavalry, and the native Picquets of the Infantry; and having seen a favorable opportunity, attacked the Pettah and carried it, and made a lodgement within one hundred and fifty yards of the lower wall of the Fort. In the evening he reinforced the Troops in the Pettah by a Battalion.

On the 19th, all the preparations were made for carrying on the Siege; and two Batteries were ready to open at two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 20th; one to breach the Upper Wall, and another, of four Brass twelve-Pounders, to destroy the defences of the Lower Wall.

On the 18th, Colonel Stevenson had sent a flag of Truce to the Killedar to summon him to surrender the Fort, to which message he did not receive a decided answer. The communication was continued; but Colonel Stevenson did not relax his operations against the Fort, as there was reason to believe that the Negotiation was carried on, only to give time to Dowlut Rao Scindiah to come to its relief. Before opening his Batteries, Colonel Stevenson apprized the Killedar of the terms on which he should surrender the Fort; which were, that the Garrison should march out with their private Property, and be allowed to go where they might think proper, and that their arrears should be paid to the amount of twenty thousand Rupees.

* Not Received.

After the Batteries had opened about an hour, a white flag was shewn from the Walls of the Fort, which was the signal which had been agreed upon, in case the terms should be accepted; Hostages were sent down, and an engagement made that the Fort should be delivered up on the following morning. It was accordingly evacuated; the Garrison carried off their Property in security, and received the sum agreed to be paid to them.

Colonel Stevenson mentions in high terms the conduct of the Officers and Troops under his Command; and I cannot omit to take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency my sense of the merits of Colonel Stevenson, and of the body of Troops under his Command. Upon every occasion I have received from the Colonel the most cordial and zealous assistance; and the Troops under his Command are in the highest state of discipline and order, and fit for any service in which they can be employed.

On the 16th, nine Officers, four Serjeants and one Matros, formerly in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, delivered themselves up to Colonel Stevenson, under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 29th August.

I have the honor to enclose a list of their Names, and a copy of the Order issued by Colonel Stevenson to provide for their Subsistence. Lieutenant Stuart also delivered himself up at Poonah in the end of the last Month. I have called for accounts of the regulated Pay and Allowances which those persons received in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, which I shall hereafter have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency.

I have the honor to enclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Colonel Stevenson, during the Operations against Asseer-Ghur. Hereafter I shall have the honor of transmitting Returns of the Ordnance, Stores, Grain, and other Property captured in that Fort.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most Obedient,

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His Excellency the Governor General.

Return

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Corps composing the
Subsidiary Force at the Siege of Affeer Gbur.*

1st BATTALION 6th REGIMENT.

1 Rank and File Killed — 1 Drummer — 4 Rank and File
Wounded.

DETACHMENT CORPS OF PIONEERS.

1 Puckally Killed—1 Pioneer Wounded.

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,

Dep. Adj. Gen. Subsidiary Force.

Camp, three Miles South of Affeer Gbur, October 26, 1803.

*Roll of Europeans late in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who have
Surrendered themselves to Colonel James Stevenson.*

NAMES.	RANK.	COUNTRY.
John James Dupon,	Captain,	Holland,
John Mercier,	Captain Lieutenant,	France,
Alexander Mars,	Ensign,	England,
John Berdard,	Ensign,	Portugal,
Jockeen Caumbra,	Ensign,	Portugal,
John Padroos,	Ensign,	Portugal,
Francis Carooile;	Ensign,	Portugal,
Manuel Joaza,	Ensign,	Portugal,
Joaza Caltoo,	Ensign,	Portugal,
Anthony Dalmard,	Serjeant,	Portugal,
Joseph Roman,	Serjeant,	Portugal,
Joseph Anthony,	Serjeant,	Portugal,
John Ammaral,	Matrois,	Portugal,
Name not ascertained.	Ranks as Serjeant,	

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,

CAMP AT BOORHANPORE,
October 16, 1803.

Deputy Adjutant General Subsidiary Force

*Extract from G. O. by Colonel James Stevenson, commanding the
Subsidiary Force.*

The European Officers and Serjeants, who have this day been
received from the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and all Euro-
peans who may in future come in from the service of that Chief,
or any Power confederated with Him, are to be under the charge
of

of the Deputy Adjutant General, and who will draw Pay for them agreeable to rates which will be hereafter determined.

A true Extract,
(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,
Dep. Adj. Gen. Sub. Force.

Camp at Boorhanpoor, 16th October, 1803.

Published by Command of

HIS EXCELLENCY the Most Noble

The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 7, 1804.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from the Honorable Major General ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

MY LORD,

Camp, Ferdpore, October 24, 1803.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that Colonel Stevenson took possession of the City of Boorhanpoor, without opposition, on the 16th Instant; he marched to Affeer-Ghur on the 17th, took possession of the Pettah on the 18th, opened a Battery against the Fort on the 20th, and obtained possession of it on the morning of the 21st. I have not yet received a detailed account of the manner in which Colonel Stevenson obtained possession of this important Fortrefs, or whether he sustained any loss in the attack of the Pettah on the 18th, or of the Fort.

2. After I had arrived at Poolmery about sixteen miles North from Aurungabad, I found that the Enemy did not advance to the Southward, as I had been informed they first intended, and in the night of the 15th, I received a particular account of the disposition of their Troops, Baggage, &c. which convinced me that they intended to interrupt Colonel Stevenson's operations at Affeer-Ghur.

3. I therefore marched on the 16th to the Northward, and descended the Ghaut on the 19th. Scindiah had moved to the Northward, but he halted as soon as he found I had returned; and he was yesterday at Aboon on the Taptee. The Rajah of Berar has separated from him, and, it is said, has gone towards Chandore. I suspect that the report has been circulated with a view to draw me to the Southward again; but as Colonel Stevenson has got possession of Affeer-Ghur, and is fully equal to any thing that can be sent against him, it is my intention to reascend the Ghaut immediately.

4. Sixteen Officers and Serjeants belonging to the Campoos have joined Colonel Stevenson, under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 29th of August. I will hereafter send a list of their names, and an account of the pay each is to receive. The Infantry retired towards the Nerbuddah when Colonel Stevenson approached Boorhanpoor, and by all accounts it is completely destroyed and disorganized. It is impossible to form it into Corps again, and it is not probable that it will ever be of any service to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

5. I have directed Colonel Stevenson to leave a Garrison in Affeer Ghur, and to deliver the Districts depending upon that Fortress to the charge of the Servants of the Soubah of the Deckan. Your Excellency will observe, that this is the last of the Possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Deckan; and the operations of the Troops will now be directed against those of the Rajah of Berar.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The Detailed Account of the Siege and Surrender of Affeer Ghur was published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the

the 1st of December 1803. Major General Wellesley's original Dispatch, dated the 25th of October 1803, has not been received. The foregoing Extract is taken from the Duplicate Copy of the Dispatch, which reached Fort William this Morning.

Published by Command of
His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. L U M S D E N;
Chief Sec. to the Govt.



HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

&c. &c. &c.

Camp at Chese Kair, November 2, 1803.

MY LORD,

1. AFTER I had sent off my dispatch to your Excellency of the 21th of October, I received authentic accounts that the Rajah of Berar had passed through the Hills which form the Boundary of Candeish, and had moved towards the river Godavery. I therefore ascended the Adjuntee Ghaut on the 25th, and continued my march to the Southward on the 26th, and passed Aurungabad on the 29th.

2. The Rajah had advanced gradually to the Eastward, and was at Lakeegaum, about twenty miles North from Puttun, when I arrived at Aurungabad, and between that night and the night of the 31st, during the whole of which time I was in his neighbourhood, he moved his Camp five times.

3. On the 31st, he detached a Body consisting of 5,000 Horse, to endeavour to intercept a Convoy consisting of 14,000 Bullocks, which was going forward to join the Troops on the frontier. This Convoy was protected by three Companies of the 2^d of the 3^d Madras Native Infantry, with two 3-Pounders under Captain Baynes; which detachment, with 400 Mysore Horse, has for some time been employed in convoying Grain from the districts South of the Godavery to my Camp, and by a company from the Subsidiary Force, and two Companies from the Corps serving at Hyderabad, under the Command of Captain Seton.

4. They had marched from the Godavery on the morning of the 31st, and reached Amber, where they were attacked, and they succeeded in beating off the Enemy, and in securing the Convoy, which arrived in safety in my Camp yesterday, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers by which they were attacked.

5. I have the honor to enclose copies of the reports of this Action, which I have received from Captain Baynes; upon which I have to observe, that it affords another instance of what can be done, by disciplined Infantry, determined to do their duty, against very superior numbers of Cavalry.

6. I beg leave also to take this opportunity to draw your Lordship's notice to the Myfore Cavalry, under Bishnapah Pundit. This Corps, which consists of 2,000 Men, have performed all the Light Troop duties of this Division of the Army, since I was detached from the Toombudra in the month of March last; they have performed the duties with the utmost cheerfulness, and a zeal which I have never before witnessed in Troops of this description. They have frequently been engaged with the Enemy's Light Troops, have always conducted themselves well, and have lost many Men and Horses.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most Obedient,

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

(C O P Y.)

TO CAPTAIN BARCLAY,

Deputy Adjutant General, &c.

SIR

I beg you will report to the Honorable Major General Wellesley, that I was attacked this day about two o'Clock P. M. by about four or five thousand Horse. They came on at first as if determined to Charge, but receiving a few shots from our Guns, they retired, and though they frequently came near us, as if to charge, and some of them within Musket shot, they were always driven back. Our loss is one European wounded, two Sepoys wounded, and some Myforeans killed and wounded, besides a few (perhaps three) Horses killed. The loss of the
Enemy

Enemy is much greater, particularly in Horses. I beg you to say to the General, that I shall take Post till I receive his instructions, I write this by Moonlight, which will, I hope, apologize for haste. We were under Arms till about Sunset; at which time they were out of sight.

(Signed) THO. BAYNES,

UMBER, October 31, 1803.

Capt. Comdg. a Detcht.

TO CAPTAIN BARCLAY,

SIR,

Deputy Adjutant General, &c.

I last night had the honor to inform you, that I had repulsed a Body of Bhoonslah's Horse, and have now (for the information of the Honorable Major General Wellesley) to make you more fully informed of the circumstances.

I arrived with my Convoy about twelve o'Clock, and encamped near the Town, with my right flank to it, and my rear protected by a Hill. At two o'Clock P. M. the attack began (without more than ten minutes warning of their approach) by throwing great numbers of Rockets and advancing upon our Left: this obliged me to change my Front by wheeling to the Left; at the same time some of them were within Musket Shot. I then opened my Guns, which stopped their approach; they at this time moved round, as if to gain the Rear, where the Brinjarees were. This movement obliged me to detach a Party to cover them, and having previously posted a Company on the Hill on my Rear, my Line became very small; to prevent their knowing my exact strength, I drew up the Mysore Horses in our Line. They came on repeatedly as if to Charge, but were always stopped by our Guns. They continued to Rocket us till dark, when they retired. I am sorry to add, that one hundred of the Gram Bullocks were carried off, and some Brinjaree Bullocks (perhaps one hundred) while at Grass. I have the honor to enclose a list of the Killed and Wounded.

(Signed) THO. BAYNES,

Capt. Comdg. a Detcht.

LIST

*LIST of CASUALTIES in the Attack by the MARHATTA HORSE,
October 31, 1803.*

His Majesty's 78th Regiment	One Private Wounded.
2d Battalion Madras Artillery	One Sepoy do.
2d ditto of 2d Regiment Native Infantry	Three do. do.
2d ditto of 3d do.	One do. do.
2d ditto of 5th do.	One do. do.

Total—one Private of the 78th Regiment, and five Sepoys, wounded.

MYSORE Cavalry, Wounded, Killed, and Missing.

	Wounded	Killed	Missing.
Men	1	3	0
Horse	5	1	2

(Signed) T H O. B A Y N E S,
Capt. Comdg. a Detachment.

True Copies.

(Signed) R. B A R C L A Y,
Deputy Adjutant General.

Published by Command of

His Excellency the Most Noble

The Governor General in Council,

J. L U M S D E N,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.



FORT WILLAM, DECEMBER 23, 1803.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from the Honorable Major General WELLESLEY.

Camp at Parterly, November 30, 1803.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that I attacked the Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar yesterday afternoon, on the plains of Argaum in this neighbourhood, with the division of the Army under my immediate Command, and the Subsidiary Force serving with the Scubah of the Deckan, under Colonel Stevenson, and completely defeated the Enemy, having taken from them their Cannon, Ammunition, &c. &c. and destroyed vast numbers of them.

I have reason to believe that the loss which I have sustained upon this occasion has not been great. No Officer has been killed, and but few wounded. I will forward to your Excellency a detailed account of this Action, as well as of the circumstances which led to it, as soon as I shall receive the Returns of the killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Published by Command of

His Excellency The Most Noble

The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 25, 1803.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from the Honorable Major General WELLESLEY.

Camp at Parterly, November 30, 1803.

MY LORD,

HAVING found that the Rajah of Berar was moving towards his own Territories, that the body of Troops he had with him was but small and decreasing in numbers daily, and not likely to do much mischief to the Territories of the Soubah of the Deckan, I descended the Ghauts by Rajoorah on the () in order to support and cover Colonel Stevenson's Operations against Gawilghur in Berar.

Colonel Stevenson had equipped his Corps at Asseer Ghur for the siege of that Fort, and had marched to Ballapore, where he was joined on the 24th, by the Brinjarries, and other Supplies which had been saved from the Enemy by Captain Baynes's affair at Amber; and he marched forward on the 26th.

Your Excellency has been informed, that on the 23d I had consented to a suspension of Hostilities with the Troops of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in this quarter and Guzerat. The condition on which this agreement depended, viz. that Scindiah should occupy a position twenty Coss to the East of Elichpour had not been carried into execution; and Scindiah was encamped at Serfooly about four miles from the Camp of Munnoo Bappoo*, which was at this place. The Army of the former consisted only of Cavalry; that of the latter was Cavalry; a great part, if not the whole of Ragojee Bhonslah's regular Infantry; and a large proportion of Artillery.

In the course of the 28th, the Vaqueels from Dowlut Rao Scindiah urgently pressed me not to attack these Troops; but I informed them repeatedly, that there was no suspension of Arms

* Brother to the Rajah of Berar.

with Ragojee Bhoonslah ; and none with Scindiah till he should comply with the terms of his agreement : and that I should certainly attack the Enemies of the Company wherever I should find them.

Colonel Stevenſon's diviſion and mine both marched to this place yeſterday ; the Colonel having with great prudence and propriety halted on the 28th at Huttee Andorah, to enable me to co-operate in the attack of the Enemy. We found on our arrival that the Armies of both Chiefs had decamped ; and I could perceive, from a tower in Parterly, a confuſed maſs, about two miles beyond Serfooly and Scindiah's old Camp, which I concluded to be their Armies in march.

The Troops had marched a great diſtance on a very hot day, and therefore I did not think it proper to purſue them, but ſhortly after our arrival here, bodies of Horſe appeared in our front, with which the Myſore Horſe ſkirmiſhed during a part of the day ; and when I went out to puſh forward the Picquets of the Infantry, to ſupport the Myſore Cavalry, and to take up the ground of our encampment, I could perceive diſtinctly a long line of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, regularly drawn up on the plains of Argaum, immediately in front of that Village, and about ſix miles from this place, at which I intended to encamp.

Although late in the day, I immediately determined to attack this Army. Accordingly I marched on in one Column, the Britiſh Cavalry leading, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Enemy's line ; covering the rear and left by the Mogul and Myſore Cavalry

The Enemy's Infantry and Guns were in the left of their centre, with a Body of Cavalry on their left. Scindiah's Army, conſiſting of one very heavy body of Cavalry was in the right, having upon its right a body of Pindaries and other light Troops. Their line extended above five miles, having in their rear the Village and extenſive Gardens and Encloſures of Argaum, and in their front a Plain, which however was much cut by water-courſes, &c. &c.

I formed the Army in two lines ; the Infantry in the first, the Cavalry in the second, and supporting the right ; and the Mogul and Myfore Cavalry the left, nearly parallel to that of the Enemy ; with the right rather advanced to press upon the Enemy's left. Some little time elapsed before the lines could be formed, owing to a part of the Infantry of my Division which led the Column having got into some confusion. When formed, the whole advanced in the greatest order ; the 74th and 78th Regiments were attacked by a large body (supposed to be Persians) and all these were destroyed. Scindiah's Cavalry charged the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, which was on the left of our line, and were repulsed ; and the whole line retired in disorder before our Troops, leaving in our hands thirty-eight pieces of Cannon and all their Ammunition.

The British Cavalry then pursued them for several miles, and destroyed great numbers, and took many Elephants and Camels, and much Baggage. The Mogul and Myfore Cavalry also pursued the Fugitives, and did them great mischief. Some of the latter are still following them ; and I have sent out this morning all of the Myfore, Mogul and Marhatta Cavalry, in order to secure as many advantages from this Victory as can be gained, and complete the Enemy's confusion.

For the reasons stated in the commencement of this letter, the action did not begin till late in the day, and, unfortunately, sufficient day-light did not remain to do all that I could have wished ; but the Cavalry continued their pursuit by moon-light, and all the Troops were under arms till a late hour in the night.

I have the honor to enclose a return of our loss in this action. The Troops conducted themselves with their usual bravery. The 74th and 78th Regiments had a particular opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and have deserved and received my thanks. I am also much indebted to Colonel Stevenson, for the advice and assistance I received from him ; to the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger for the manner in which he led on the British Cavalry ; and to Lieutenant Colonels Wallace, Adams (who commanded

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Harnes's Brigade, the latter being absent on account of severe indisposition), Haliburton, Maclean, Pogson, and Major Huddleston, who commanded Brigades of Cavalry and Infantry; to Major Campbell, commanding the 94th Regiment; to Captain Beauman, commanding the Artillery with the division under my immediate Command; to Captain Burke, commanding the Artillery with the Subsidiary Force; and to the Officers of the Staff with my Division, and belonging to the Subsidiary Force.

I have also to inform your Excellency, that the Mogul Cavalry under Solabut Khan, and the Mysore Cavalry under Bistnapah Pundit, distinguished themselves. The former took a Standard from Scindiah's Troops.

The Marhatta Cavalry were not engaged, as the person who went to them with orders, missed his road. Amrut Rao was not in the action, as he had encamped some distance in my rear on the 28th, and he could not march the whole distance to Parterly yesterday morning; but he sent for orders as soon as he heard that I intended to attack the Enemy.

I propose to march to-morrow towards Gawilghur, and I shall lose no time in attacking that place.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient

and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Honorable ARTHUR WELLESLEY, on the 29th November 1803, in the Action on the Plains of Argaum, with the United Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, commanded by the Maha Rajah, and Munnoo Bappoo, Brother to the Rajah of Berar.

THE TROOPS COMPOSING THE HONORABLE MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY's DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

H. M. 19th Lt. Dragoons.—Wounded 1 Quarter Master and 5 Privates.

H. C. 4th Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 1 Trooper, 1 Officer's and 1 Regimental

gimental Horse.—Wounded 1 Trooper, 1 Horse—Missing 6 Horses.

H. C. 5th Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 1 Horse.

H. C. 7th Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 3 Horses—Wounded 2 Horses—Missing 1 Trooper, 3 Horses.

Artillery.—Killed 2 Lascars—Wounded 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, 4 Matrosses, 11 Gun Lascars.

H. M. 74th Regt.—Killed 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File—Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 41 Rank and File.

H. M. 78th Regt.—Killed 1 Serjeant, and 8 Privates—Wounded 2 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, and 31 Privates.

1st Bat. 2d Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Drummer, 1 Sepoy Recruit—Wounded 3 Naiks, 9 Sepoys—Missing 1 Sepoy Recruit.

1st Bat. 3d Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 5 Sepoys—Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subadars, 1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar, 3 Naiks, 1 Drummer, 28 Sepoys.

1st Bat. 4th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Havildar, 2 Sepoys—Wounded 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Naik, 28 Sepoys.

1st Bat. 8th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 2 Drummers, 1 Sepoy—Missing 1 Sepoy.

1st Bat. 10th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar, 2 Rank and File—Wounded 1 Subidar, 3 Rank and File—Missing 1 Rank and File.

1st Bat. 12th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 3 Sepoys—Wounded 1 Captain 1 Havildar, and 7 Sepoys.

Officers Wounded.—Captain J. M. Vernon, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieut. Langlands, H. M. 74th Regt. and Lieut. A. Turner, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. Native Infantry.

The Officer's Horse Killed, belonged to Lieut. J. J. Meredith, 4th Regiment Native Cavalry.

The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Soubah of the Dekan.

3d Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 1 Farrier, 3 Horses—Wounded 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 5 Troopers, and 3 Horses.

6th Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 9 Horses—Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 1 Naik, 3 Troopers, 1 Officer's and 2 Regimental Horses—Missing 2 Horses.

Artillery.

Artillery.—Killed 1 Horse—Wounded 2 Captains, 1 Gunner, 2 Matrosses, and 1 First Findal.

H. M. 94th Regt.—Killed 2 Rank and File—Wounded 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 32 Rank and File—Missing 2 Rank and File.

2d Bat. 2d Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Havildar, 4 Sepoys.—Wounded 2 Naiks, 13 Sepoys.

1st Bat. 6th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 1 Puckally.

2d Bat. 7th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 1 Havildar, 1 Naik.

2d Bat. 9th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 3 Sepoys—Wounded 1 Havildar, 8 Sepoys.

1st Bat. 11th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Sepoy—Wounded 10 Sepoys—Missing 1 Sepoy.

2d Bat. 11th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 10 Sepoys.

Officer's Wounded.—Captains Burke, and Dalrymple, of the Artillery.—Lieutenant Barnby, 6th Regiment Cavalry.—Lieutenants James Donald, John Robertson, and Frederick Campbell, of His Majesty's 94th Regiment.

Officer's Horses Killed.—Captain Burke's.—Wounded Brigade Major Conway's.

ABSTRACT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

	<i>Europeans.</i>			<i>Natives.</i>			<i>Horses.</i>		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
The Hon. Maj. Genl. Wellesley's Div. of the Army,	13	101		21	93	4	6	3	9
The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force.	2	44	2	10	55	1	18	6	2
TOTAL	15	145	2	31	148	5	24	9	11

(Signed) B. BARCLAY, *Dept. Adj. Genl. Mysore.*

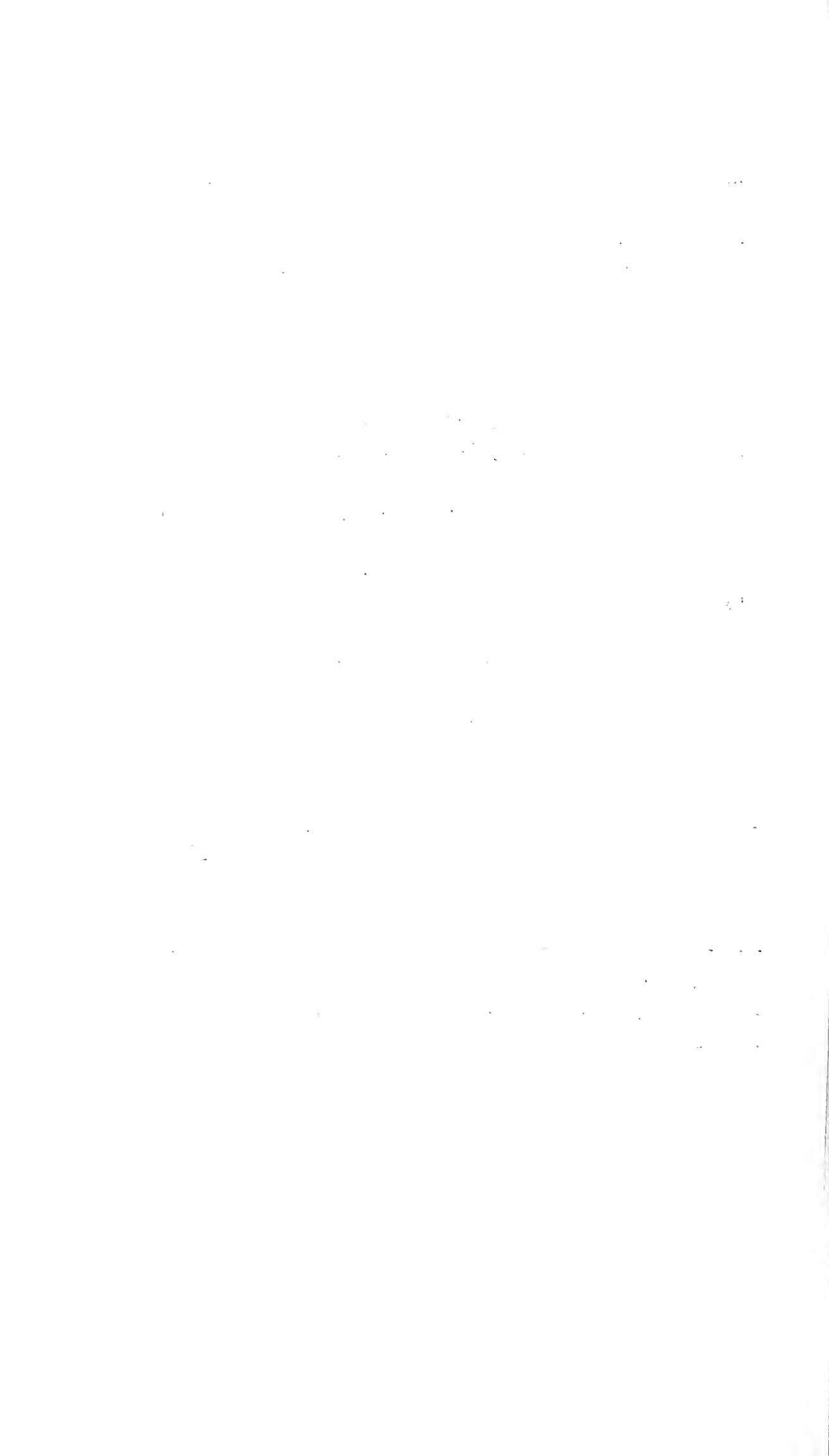
Published by Command of His Excellency

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.





FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 27, 1804.

THE following Dispatches from the Honorable Major General Wellesley, were received by the Governor General on the 24th Instant, and are now published for general information.

Camp at Deogaum, December 15, 1803.

MY LORD,

After the Battle of Argaum, I determined to lose no time in commencing the Siege of Gawilghur, and accordingly marched on, and arrived at Elichpoor on the 5th instant, with both Divisions, and halted on the 6th, in order to establish an hospital for the wounded in the Battle at Argaum.

The Fort of Gawilghur is situated in a range of Mountains between the sources of the Rivers Poonah and Taptee. It stands on a lofty mountain in this range, and consists of one complete inner Fort, which fronts to the South, where the rock is most steep, and an outer Fort, which covers the inner to the Northwest and North. This outer Fort has a third Wall, which covers the approach to it from the North by the Village of Labada. All these Walls are strongly built, and fortified by Rampart and Towers.

The communications with the Fort are through three Gates: one to the South with the inner Fort; one to the Northwest with the outer Fort; and one to the North with the third Wall. The ascent to the first is very long and steep, and is practicable only for men; that to the second is by a Road, used for the common communications of the Garrison with the Countries to the Southward; but the Road passes round the West side of the Fort, and is exposed for a great distance to its fire: it is so narrow as to make it impracticable to approach regularly by it, and the Rock is scarped on each side. This Road also leads no further than the Gate.

The communication with the Northern Gate is direct from the Village of Labada, and here the ground is level with that of the Fort; but the road to Labada leads through the mountains for about thirty miles from Elichpoor, and it was obvious, that

that the difficulty and labour of moving Ordnance and Stores to Labada would be very great.

However, after making enquiry at Elichpoor, it appeared both to Colonel Stevenson and me, that this point of attack was, upon the whole, the most advantageous, and we accordingly adopted it.

Colonel Stevenson had equipped his Corps at Affeerghur for the Siege of Gawilghur, for which service it had long been destined; and I therefore determined that he should make the principal attack by Labada; while I should cover his operations, with my own Division and all the Cavalry, and, if possible, assist them by other attacks to the Southward and Westward.

On the 6th Instant, the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, and two Companies of the 94th, and the 1st of the 6th under Captain Maitland, were detached; the former, to drive the Enemy from the ground which they occupied to the Southward of the Fort; and the latter, to seize the fortified village of Damergaum, which covers the entrance of the Mountains, by the Road by which Colonel Stevenson was to pass towards Labada, and to protect the Parties sent forward to reconnoitre and repair the Roads in the Mountains. Both these Detachments succeeded.

On the 7th, both Divisions marched from Elichpoor; Colonel Stevenson, into the mountains by Damergaum, and my Division towards the Southern face of the Fort of Gawilghur. From that day till the 12th, on which Colonel Stevenson broke ground near Labada, the Troops in his Division went through a series of laborious services, such as I never before witnessed, with the utmost cheerfulness and perseverance. The heavy Ordnance and Stores were dragged by hand, over Mountains and through Ravines for nearly the whole distance, by roads which it had been previously necessary for the Troops to make for themselves.

On the 12th at night, Colonel Stevenson erected two batteries in front of the North face of the Fort; one, consisting of two iron 18-Pounders, and three iron 12-Pounders, to breach the outer Fort and third Wall; and one, consisting of two brass 12-Pounders

ders and two $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch Howitzers, to clear and destroy the defences on the point of attack.

On the same night, the Troops of my Division constructed a Battery for two iron and two brass 12-Pounders on the Mountain under the Southern Gate; with a view, if possible, to breach the Wall near that Gate, or, at all events, to draw the Enemy's attention to that quarter. Unfortunately, the iron Guns could not be moved into the Battery, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Troops; and the fire of the brass Guns produced but little effect.

The fire of all these Batteries opened on the 13th, in the morning; and the 14th, at night, the breaches in the Walls of the outer Fort were practicable. All the arrangements were made for storming on this day, Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, of the 11th Regiment, commanded the Party for the Storm, consisting of the Flank Companies of the 94th Regiment, and of the Native Corps in Colonel Stevenson's Division, supported by the 94th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Halyburton's Brigade, with Lieutenant Colonel Macleane's Brigade in a Reserve. At the same hour, I made two attacks from the Southward, to draw the Enemy's attention to this quarter. One, under Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, consisting of the 74th Regiment, five Companies of the 78th, and the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, on the Southern Gate; and one, under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, consisting of five Companies of the 78th, and the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, on the North-West Gate. These last attacks could be of no service, excepting to draw the Enemy's attention from that from the North; unless they should succeed in blowing open the Gates; till they should communicate with the Detachments from Colonel Stevenson's Corps as they had no other means of entering the Fort. All the Troops advanced at about ten in the morning. The Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers arrived at the North-West Gate, at the moment when the Enemy were endeavoring to escape through it, from the Detachment of Colonel Stevenson's Corps, which had been sent to communi-

cate

cate with Colonel Chalmers, and he entered without difficulty.

The Wall of the inner Fort, in which no breach had been made, was then to be carried. After some attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outer Fort, a place was found, at which it was possible to escalate the Wall. Captain Campbell, with the Light Infantry of the 94th Regiment, fixed the Ladders against this place, escalated the Wall, opened the Gate for the Storming Party, and the Fort was shortly in our possession.

The Enemy's Garrison was numerous. It consisted of Rajpoots, and of a great part of Beny Sing's regular Infantry, which had escaped from the battle of Argaum, commanded by Beny Sing himself. They were all well armed with Company's new Musquets and Bayonets. Vast numbers of them were killed, particularly at the different Gates.

This service has been performed, I hope, with small loss on our side. No Officer has been killed, and none wounded that I have heard of, excepting Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, of the 11th Regiment, and Lieutenant Young, of the 2d, 7th.

In the performance of this service, all the good qualities of British Troops have been conspicuous, to a degree which I have seldom witnessed. In bringing on their Ordnance and Stores to the point of attack, the Troops of Colonel Stevenson's Division performed the most laborious work, with a zeal for the service, and patience and perseverance never surpassed; and when opposed to the Enemy, their conduct shewed the same gallant spirit that has carried the British Troops through so many difficulties in the course of this War.

I am particularly indebted to Colonel Stevenson, for the manner in which he conducted the service entrusted to him, from the moment of his march from Elichpoor to that of the Capture of Gawilghur; to Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, for the manner in which he led on the Storming Party; to Captain Campbell and the Light Infantry of the 94th Regiment, for the escalate of the inner Fort; to Major Campbell and the 94th Regiment, and to Lieutenant Colonel Halyburton and his Brigade, which Troops supported the attack.

Captain

Captain Burke, who commanded the Artillery with the Subsidiary Force, Captain Heitland of the Pioneers, and Captain Johnson of the Bombay Engineers, are also entitled to my acknowledgements. The two latter were sent from my Division to assist Colonel Stevenson. Upon the occasion of mentioning the name of Captain Johnson, I cannot omit to inform your Excellency, that throughout this Campaign, that Officer has performed the most important service in the Department of the Guides entrusted to his charge; and I have no doubt but that his Surveys will be a valuable public acquisition.

Although the most laborious, and the most brilliant part of this service did not fall to the lot of the Troops of my Division, I have to apprise your Excellency, that they performed that part allotted to them in a manner perfectly satisfactory to me; and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, and Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, and Captain Beauman, Commanding the Artillery, have received my thanks, for the manner in which the two former led their Divisions to the attack, and the latter exerted himself to forward the service of his Department.

I shall hereafter have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, lists of the Killed and Wounded, and Returns of the Ordnance and Property captured in the Fort.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Camp at Elichpoor, December 18. 1803.

I HAVE the honor to enclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded, at the Siege, and in the Storm of Gawilghur. Lieutenant Young died after I addressed your Excellency on the 15th.

I have likewise the honor to enclose a return of the Ordnance, &c.
captured

captured in Gawilghur. The quantity of Property captured, has not yet been ascertained ; but I imagine that there will not be much.

After I had addressed your Excellency on the 15th instant, I received from Colonel Stevenson a detailed report of the proceedings of the Division under his Command, in the storm of the Fort, from which I observe, that Lieutenant Colonel Laing and Lieutenant Colonel Desse, had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, of which they availed themselves. In the course of the Campaign, I have more than once had occasion to observe the zeal of these Officers for the service, and their exertions to forward it ; they have received my thanks for their conduct on the 15th instant ; and I beg leave to recommend them to your Excellency's notice.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Honorable ARTHUR WELLESLEY, from the 6th to the 15th of December 1803, inclusive, during the Siege and in the Storm of GAWILGHUR.

THE TROOPS COMPOSING THE HONORABLE MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY'S DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

H. M. 74th Regt.—Wounded, 1 Corporal.

H. M. 78th Regt.—Wounded, 1 Private.

The 1st Batt. 2d Regt. N. I.—Wounded, 4 Sepoys.

The 1st Batt. 3d Regt. N. I.—Wounded, 2 Sepoys.

The 1st Batt. 8th Regt. N. I.—Wounded, 3 Sepoys.

The 1st Batt. 10th Regt. N. I.—Killed, 1 Havildar—1 Sepoy missing.

THE TROOPS COMPOSING THE SUBSIDIARY FORCE SERVING WITH HIS
HIGHNESS THE SOUBAHDAR OF THE DECKAN.

Artillery—Killed, 1 Matrofs,—Wounded, 1 Corporal, 1 Matrofs, and
2 Gun Lascars.

H. M. 9th Regt.—Killed, 3 Rank and File—Wounded, 2 Serjeants,
and 51 Rank and File.

The 2d Batt. 2d Regt. N. I.—Wounded, 2 Sepoys.

1st Batt. 6th Regt. N. I.—Killed, 1 Sepoy—Wounded, 5 Sepoys.

2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I.—Killed, 1 Lieutenant, and 2 Sepoys—
Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Havildar, and
16 Sepoys.

The 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I.—Killed, 1 Sepoy—Wounded, 2 Sepoys.

1st Batt. 11th Regt. N. I.—Killed, 2 Sepoys—Wounded, 1 Lieut.
Colonel, and 6 Sepoys—Missing, 1 Sepoy.

2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. Killed, 1 Sepoy—Wounded, 1 Havildar,
and 6 Sepoys.—

Pioneers—Wounded, 1 Private—Missing, 1 Private.

N. B.—*Officers* Killed, Lieut. Young, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regi-
ment Native Infantry.

Wounded, Lieut. Col. Kenny, Commanding the 1st Battalion
11th Regiment Native Infantry: and,

Lieut. Parlby, of the 2d Batt. 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

ABSTRACT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
The Hon. Major General Wellesley's Division, "	0	2	0	1	9	1
The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force, "	5	57	0	7	42	2
TOTAL	5	59	0	8	51	3

CAMP AT DEOGAUM,
16th December, 1803.

(Signed)

R. BARCLAY,

Dep. Adjt. Gen. in Mysore.

RETURN

RETURN of ORDNANCE, &c. found in the Fort of GAWILGHUR.

Camp near Gawilghur, 16th December, 1803.

NATURE OF ORDNANCE.	C A L I B R E .														Mortars.		Howitzers.		GRAND TOTAL.
	18 Pounders.	14 Pounders.	12 Pounders.	9 Pounders.	8 Pounders.	6 Pounders.	5 Pounders.	4 Pounders.	3 Pounders.	2 1/2 Pounders.	2 Pounders.	1 1/2 Pounders.	1 Pounder.	TOTAL.	11 Inch.	TOTAL.	10 Inch.	8 Inch.	
Ordnance Brass Guns, serviceable,	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	9	5	1	2	2	2	31	0				
Ditto ditto unserviceable,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0				
Total Brass Guns, - -	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	10	5	1	2	2	3	33	0				
Ordnance Iron Guns, serviceable, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0				
Mortars, Brass, serviceable, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Howitzers, Brass, serviceable - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
																			42

Malabar Guns, of various Calibres, found in place, - - - - - 10

Total number Pieces of Ordnance found in the place, 52

Upwards of Two Thousand Stand of English Arms; 150 Wall Pieces, carrying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound Balls; and a variety of Country Arms, not yet collected.

(Signed) W. B U R K E,

Capt. Com. Art. Subsidiary Force.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Dep. Adj. Gen. in Mysore.

Published by Command of

His Excellency the Most Noble

The Governor General in Council,

J. L U M S D E N,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.



APPENDIX B.

Copy of Instructions from the Governor General to Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, dated 27th June 1803, respecting the Terms of Peace to be granted to the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains.

SIR,

THE conduct of Scindiah and of the Rajah of Berar requires a special notification to you of my views and intentions with regard to the Operations of your Army, and to such Political Proceedings as may be connected with a State of War between the British Government and those Chiefs.

1. On the receipt of this Dispatch, you will desire Colonel Collins to demand an explicit declaration of the views of Scindiah and of the Rajah of Berar, within such a number of days as shall appear to you to be reasonable, consistently with a due attention to the period of the Season, and to the facility of moving your Army, and of prosecuting Hostilities with the advantages which you now possess.

2. If that explanation should not be satisfactory, on such grounds as in your discretion you may state to Colonel Collins; you will desire Colonel Collins to repair to your Camp under a proper Escort.

3. In this event, or in any other state of circumstances which may appear to you to require Hostilities, consistently with the general tenor of my Instructions*, you will employ the Forces under your Command in the most active Operations against Scindiah, or the Rajah of Berar, or against both, according to your discretion.

* Vide Instructions to Colonel Collins, Resident at the Court of Dowlat Rao Scindiah, under date the 5th May, and 3d June 1803, and Letters from the Governor General to Dowlat Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, on the subject of the Treaty of Bassein, under date the 3d June, and 13th May 1803 respectively.—Vide also Instructions to the Resident at Poonah, 7th and 30th May 1803, and Letter from the Governor General to the Peishwah, dated 9th June 1803, on the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein.—Vide also Printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs, pages 19 and 20. All these Documents have been transmitted by the Belle Packet, and various other Conveyances to the India House: but it has been thought useful, with a view to facilitate reference, to annex to Appendix B. the Governor General's Letters to the Peishwah, the Rajah of Berar, and Dowlat Rao Scindiah: See Appendix B. No. 3, 4, and 5.

4. It is probable, that the state of the Rivers will afford great advantages to your Army, and will embarrass the Enemy in a considerable degree, if Hostilities should commence during the Rainy Monsoon. In this event, I direct you to use your utmost efforts to destroy the Military Power of either, or of both Chiefs, and especially of Scindiah; and to avail yourself of every advantage, which circumstances may offer to the utmost extent of the strength of your Army. It is particularly desirable, that you should destroy Scindiah's Artillery, and all Arms of European construction, and all Military Stores, which he may possess.

5. In the event of Hostilities, you will therefore proceed to the utmost extremity which may appear to you to promise success, without admitting Pacific Negotiation, until the Power of the opposing Chief shall have been completely destroyed. In such a case, the actual seizure of the Person of Scindiah, or of Ragojee Bhonslah, would be highly desirable, and the state of the Rivers may perhaps favor such an advantage.

6. In any crisis, which may exist under the terror of your approach, or at any time after Hostilities shall have actually commenced, I empower you to conclude Peace with Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, jointly or separately, on such terms as may appear to you most advisable; I shall however state to you the objects most desirable in the event of any Treaty with either, or with both those Chiefs, founded on their Aggression, and on our Success or Power.

7. The entire reduction of Scindiah's Power would certainly afford considerable security to our interests. In the event however of a Peace with Scindiah, which will leave his Power in existence among the States of India, the most desirable arrangement would be;

First. That Scindiah should cede to the Company all his Possessions, Rights, and Pretensions within the Countries, to the Northward of a line drawn from the North Frontier of Gohud, to the Frontier of Jeynagur, together with all his Possessions, &c. to the Northward of Jeynagur.

This

This Cession would include Agra, Delhi, and the remainder of the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges. The Moghul's Person would necessarily fall under our protection; this Article must be a special stipulation of Treaty.

Our Frontier towards the Ceded Provinces of Oude, would then be formed by the small State of Gohud, and by the Rajpoot States of Jeynagur and Jodepoor.

The Ranah of Gohud to become Tributary to the Company; Gwalior to be occupied by the Company.

Defensive Alliances to be formed with Jeynagur and Jodepoor.

By this arrangement the Marhattas would be excluded from the North of Hindostan, and from Communication with the Seiks.

Secondly. Scindiah to cede Baroach and all his Maritime Possessions.

Thirdly. Scindiah to cede all his Possessions, Rights, &c. in Guzerat.

Fourthly. Scindiah to cede all his Possessions, &c. Southward of the Nerbuddah.

Arrangements might be made for a Partition of these Cessions with the Peishwah and the Nizam.

In the event of hostilities with Scindiah and Holkar, and of the complete defeat of those Chiefs, the most distinct arrangement would be, to take for the Company all the Territories, Rights, or Pretensions of Scindiah or Holkar to the Northward and Westward of the Nerbuddah, and to make that River the Boundary of the Northern Frontier of the Peishwah, giving to the Peishwah all the Territories, &c. of those Chiefs to the Southward of the Nerbuddah, with the exception of all the Sea Ports, which must be reserved to the Company.

Bundelcund is properly subject to the Peishwah; it would be desirable to obtain that Province for the Company, with a view to secure the Navigation of the Jumna, and to the further security of the Province of Benares.

8. From the Rajah of Berar, I should wish to acquire the whole

whole Province of Cuttack, so as to unite the Northern Circars by a continued line of Sea Coast with Bengal.

This Cession, including Balasore, &c. to be made either absolutely or upon payment of a moderate Rent, or as a security for a Subsidiary Force to be introduced into the Dominions of the Rajah of Berar. The District of Gurry Mundela has been an object to the Nizam; this object is to be pursued according to circumstances in the event of War with the Rajah of Berar. Without securing one or other of those advantages, you will not make Peace with the Rajah of Berar, after he shall have compelled you to resort to Hostilities against him, unless in your discretion you should deem Peace with the Rajah of Berar advisable on different terms.

9. You are at liberty generally to modify the Terms of Peace herein suggested, at your discretion, or to change them altogether, if it should become advisable to detach any Chief from the Confederacy.

10. If Holkar should join the Confederacy, you will act towards him on the principles of the preceding Instructions: It is not desirable to erect Holkar's accidental Power into an established State of India; his reduction would certainly be the most advisable policy, but the conduct and modification of our relations with Holkar must be left entirely to your discretion: *You will not however prosecute Hostilities against Holkar, merely for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the plunder of Aurungabad, or for any predatory incursion; such question may be reserved for amicable Negotiation.*

11. In the event of Hostilities, you will take proper measures for withdrawing* the European Officers from the service of Scindiah, Holkar, and of every other Chief opposed to you.

12. You are at liberty to incur any expense requisite for this purpose, and to employ such Emisseries as may appear most

* The Governor General was afterwards pleased to issue two Proclamations for this purpose, which are annexed to Appendix B, and which were attended with complete success, in depriving the Confederates of a most efficient branch of their Military Resources—See Proclamations Appendix B, No. 1 and 2.

serviceable. You are also at liberty to enter into such Engagements as may appear advantageous with any of Scindiah's Ministers, Chiefs, or Servants, or with those of the Rajah of Berar, or of Holkar, and to afford any useful encouragement to the Party of the Bhyes, or to any others in the Dominions of any of the Confederate Chiefs.

13. In the event of Hostilities, I propose to dispatch proper Emisseries to Gohud and to the Rajpoot Chiefs. You will also employ every endeavour to excite those Powers against Scindiah; I propose to engage to guarantee their Independance, and to secure to them any other reasonable advantages which they may require. The Independance of the Rajpoot Chiefs would constitute a Power, which would form the best security to our North Western Frontier in Hindostan, in the supposition of Scindiah's reduction.

14. You will apprise His Excellency General Lake, through the most expeditious channel, (if any more expeditious communication should offer than through Calcutta) of your plan of Political and Military Operations under these Instructions.

15. Scindiah's retreat across the Nerbuddah (after his insolent and hostile Declaration * to Colonel Collins of the 28th May) will not alone be a sufficient proof of his pacific intentions. Unless therefore Scindiah shall have afforded full satisfaction and security in your judgment, you will pursue him across the Nerbuddah, if you should deem that movement advisable for the purpose of reducing his means of mischief.

16. The same principle applies to any movement of the Rajah of Berar, or of Holkar. The retreat of Ragojee Bhonslah, or of Holkar, to any place situated within their respective Territories, or elsewhere, will not exclusively amount to a sufficient degree of satisfaction and security, after the recent

* " Scindiah repeatedly declared, in Public Durbar, that he could not afford the satisfaction demanded, until a meeting should have taken place between him and the Rajah of Berar, when the British Resident should be informed, " *Whether it would be Peace or War.*"—Vide Page 22 of the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

proofs which the Confederacy has disclosed, of determined Hostility, and arrogant Ambition.

17. You will consider what steps may be taken to excite Cashee Rao Holkar * against Jeswant Rao, and if, in prosecuting Hostilities, you should be able to obtain possession of the Person of Khundee Rao Holkar †, you will avail yourself of the advantage.

18. The precise time of action from Oude, and in Cuttack cannot now be stated; but I will seize Agra, Delhi, take the Person of the Moghul under the British protection, and occupy the Doab, together with Cuttack, at the earliest practicable moment, after I shall have learnt that you deem Hostilities inevitable, or as soon as such measures of precaution may appear to me to be requisite.

19. In the movements of your Army, and in all your Proceedings under these Instructions, you will advert to the precarious state of the Nizam's health, and to the necessity of preserving our interests at Hyderabad, in the event of His Highness's decease. The Resident at Hyderabad will apprise you of the Orders ‡ which he has received from me, respecting the succession to the Musnud of the Dekan.

20. Although a Division of the French Troops is already arrived at Pondicherry, and the remainder may be soon expected, I desire that you will not be induced by that event to precipitate an accommodation with any of the Marhatta

* Cashee Rao Holkar, the eldest Legitimate Son of the late Tuckojee Holkar.

† Khundee Rao Holkar, the Posthumous Son of Mulhar Rao Holkar, second Son to Tuckojee Holkar.—Vide Appendix A, Page 9, 10, and 11, to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, for an Account of this Family.

‡ The Resident at Hyderabad, (in Instructions from the Governor General, under date the 18th January 1803,) was directed to countenance and support the Succession of Secunder Jah, (the eldest Son of the Nizam) to the Musnud of Hyderabad on the death of his Father, without exacting any new or additional concessions whatever. Notwithstanding the British Government had at this period of time various points unadjusted with the Court of Hyderabad, and the probability of a contested Succession, the Governor General was of opinion, that it would be more expedient to manifest the greatest spirit of liberality in all transactions with the State of Hyderabad, and *unconditionally* to support the Succession of Secunder Jah to the Musnud of his Father, with the whole Power of the British Government.

Powers. The effectual security of our interests in the Marhatta Empire, is the strongest Barrier which can be opposed to the progress of the French interests in India. The early reduction of Scindiah (if that Chief should compel us to resort to Hostilities) is certain, and would prove a fatal blow to the views of France. An imperfect arrangement with the Marhatta Power, or a delay of active measures, might open to France the means of engaging with advantage in the affairs of the Marhatta Empire.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Signed) WELLESLEY.



APPENDIX B. No. 1. and 2.

*Two Proclamations, published at Fort William, by the
Governor General, on the 29th August, and 16th
September 1803.*

PROCLAMATION;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has deemed it to be necessary to provide effectual security for the defence of the British Possessions against the designs of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and of the Rajah of Berar.

His Excellency in Council hereby requires all British Subjects holding employment in the Military Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Marhatta Chief or other Power, or State, confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, forthwith to relinquish the Service of such Chief, Power, or State, respectively, and to repair to such Places as shall have been appointed by the Officers commanding the British Forces in Hindostan and the Dekkan, for the purpose of receiving all such British Subjects as shall retire from the Service of the said Chiefs, Powers, or States, in obedience to such Proclamations or Orders, as may have been issued by the said Commanding Officers, in conformity to the Instructions of the Governor General in Council, or in obedience to this Proclamation. And the Governor General in Council is hereby further pleased to declare, that all British Subjects who have retired, or who may retire from the Service of the said Chiefs, Powers, or States, in obedience to any Proclamation issued by the said Commanding Officers, or in obedience to this Proclamation, who shall have been, or shall be admitted by the said Commanding Officers to the Protection of the British Government, shall receive from the Honorable Company, a provision, equal to the amount of the fixed Pay and Allowances, which such British Subjects have received in the Service of the said Chiefs, Powers, or States respectively. The said provision to continue during the continuance of Hostilities between any of the said Chiefs, Powers, or States, and the British Government, and so long as such British Subjects

Subjects shall be employed in the Service of the Honorable Company; and all such British Subjects after having quitted the Service of the Honorable Company, shall receive a reasonable remuneration, and every indulgence, which their respective situations may appear to require, and which may be consistent with the principles and regulations of the British Government. And the Governor General in Council further declares, that all British Subjects, who shall remain in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Marhatta Chief, or other Power or State, confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, and all British Subjects, who shall bear arms against the British Government, shall be considered to have forfeited all Right and Claim to the Protection of the British Government, and shall be treated accordingly.

The Subjects of France, or of any other foreign European, or American State, holding employments in the Military Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Marhatta Chief, or of any Power or State confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, who may be disposed to relinquish the Service of the said Chiefs, Powers, or States, and to repair to such Places, as shall have been appointed by the Officers commanding the British Forces in Hindostan and the Dekkan, for the purpose of receiving such British Subjects as shall retire from the Service of the said Chiefs, Powers, or States, shall be admitted to the benefits extended by this Proclamation to all British Subjects.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. L U M S D E N,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, August 29, 1803.

PRO-

P R O C L A M A T I O N,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS open War exists between the British Government and its Allies on the one part, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar and their respective Allies on the other: The Governor General in Council hereby declares, that all British Subjects holding Commissions or bearing Arms under Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or the Rajah of Berar, or their respective Allies, during the existence of the War between the said Powers and the British Government, or in any manner partaking in the Councils of the said Powers, or aiding or adhering to them during the said War, do thereby incur the guilt of High Treason.

And His Excellency in Council hereby further declares, that all British Subjects in the service of the said Powers, who shall not on or before the First Day of November next ensuing, claim the benefit of a Proclamation issued by His Excellency in Council on the Twenty-ninth Day of August last, will be excluded from the benefit of that Proclamation, and will be deemed by His Excellency in Council to have remained wilfully in the service of the said Powers, and be subjected accordingly to strict prosecution for their respective Offences.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. L U M S D E N,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, *September 16, 1803.*



APPENDIX B. No. 3.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General, to His Highness the Peishwah, on the Conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein. Written on the 9th June 1803.

I HAVE received, with sentiments of the most cordial satisfaction, the happy intelligence of Your Highness's return to Poonah, and of your restoration to Your Dominions and Government, to the free exercise of Your independant authority, and to the secure enjoyment of Your dignity and honor: on this prosperous result of Your auspicious Alliance with the British Government, I offer to Your Highness my sincere congratulations. The happy event of Your Highness's restoration was proclaimed at this Capital by every distinction of military honor and of public rejoicing, on the same day, on which the intelligence of Your return to the City of Poonah reached me; and I have ordered similar demonstrations of joy to be manifested at all the principal Stations throughout the British Possessions in India.

Your Highness has been restored to the Musnud of Poonah under every circumstance, which could tend to provide for the efficient exercise of Your authority, to secure Your dignity and independance, and to preclude the return of evils, similar to those, from which Your Highness has been happily relieved by the good faith, energy, valour, and power of the British Councils, and of the British Army.

The situation in which Your Highness has been placed, since Your departure from Poonah, has afforded sufficient experience of the conduct of Your Ally, to enable You to form a correct judgment of the character and views of the British Government, and of the real advantages, which must be derived from the Treaty of Bassein: Your Highness is therefore prepared to receive with
the

the confidence of established friendship, a full explanation of the nature and extent of my views and expectations, in concluding the late arrangements with Your Highness, and of the principles which will uniformly regulate the conduct of the British Government towards Your Highness, and towards every branch of the Marhatta State. My endeavours have been anxiously employed for some years past to establish between Your Highness and the British Government, such a connection, as might secure the stability and efficiency of Your Highness's authority, without injury to the rights of Your Highness, or to those of the Confederate Chieftains of the Marhatta Empire. My efforts for that purpose were renewed at those seasons of difficulty and danger, when Your independance was controlled, and when the existence of Your Government was exposed to hazard by the violence, rapacity, and ambition of Your Feudatory Chieftains. Had Your Highness then assented to the moderate and salutary propositions which I offered to Your acceptance, You could not have been exposed to the disastrous event, by which Your Highness was expelled from Poonah, by which Your Authority was subverted, Your Person endangered, and Your Country's Capital abandoned to devastation and plunder; Your Highness is now convinced, that the powerful Alliance, which, if seasonably formed, would have averted that calamity, afforded the only means of repairing its injurious consequences, by restoring Your Highness to the free exercise of Your authority in the State, and to the full enjoyment of Your rights, dignity, and independance.

Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah could not easily have subdued Jeswunt Rao Holkar, whose Troops had recently defeated the united Armies of Your Highness and of Scindiah; and Your Highness's experience of the control exercised over Your authority by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, must have convinced You, that even the success of Scindiah's Arms against the Rebel, and Your Highness's return to the Musnud of Poonah, under the protection of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, would have been followed by an

an humiliating subjection of Your dignity and power, to the controul of one of Your Highness's Feudatories and Servants

In the most desperate crisis of Your Highness's affairs, I renewed my former proposition to Your Highness with the same limited views and equitable intention, to which it was originally directed. Without awaiting Your Highness's assent to the Articles of the proposed Alliance, I immediately adopted the most active measures for the protection of Your Highness's Person, and for the restoration of Your authority; and Your Highness has remarked with satisfaction, the rapid and judicious movement of the British Army under Major General Wellesley, and the extraordinary effort, by which that gallant and skilful Officer saved Your Capital from destruction. The conduct of the British Government on this occasion manifests the sincerity of my regard for Your Highness's welfare, as well as the justice and moderation of my views: reflecting on these circumstances, Your Highness will rely on the stability of the Alliance which You have wisely formed, and on the good faith, equity, and magnanimity of the powerful Government which I represent.

My object is to establish a permanent foundation of general tranquillity in India, by securing to every State the free enjoyment of its just Rights and Independance, and by frustrating every project, calculated to disturb the Possessions, or to violate the Rights of the established Powers of Hindostan, or of the Dekan.

My propositions to Your Highness were founded on the application of this general principle to the circumstances of Your Highness's situation and Government; and the stipulations of the Treaty of Bassein have been framed exclusively with a view to maintain the general tranquillity of India, by preventing the destruction of Your Power, and by securing Your just Rights from violence and usurpation.

Under

Under the Treaty of Bassein, Your Highness is restored to the exercise of your legitimate Power, on the foundation of the support of the British Government. The Company is pledged to protect Your Highness's Dominions from any encroachment either on the part of your Feudatory Chieftains, or of any foreign Power; at the same time, the most effectual security is provided for the preservation of the respective interests and Possessions of all the Marhatta Chieftains, within the limits of their separate Dominions and Authorities. The late Treaty being exclusively of a defensive nature, imposes no restraint upon any State or Power, which shall respect the Rights and Possessions of the British Government and its Allies; nor can any right or power to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the Marhatta Chiefs be derived from the stipulations of that Treaty, beyond the limits of Your Highness's legitimate authority, to maintain which, is equally the duty of your Subjects, Feudatories, and Allies.

The presence of the Subsidiary Force at Poonah, will enable Your Highness to enforce a due submission to Your authority within your immediate Dominions; and Your Highness is entitled to Command the exertion of the whole British Power in the event of any emergency, which may require the aid of the Company, for the protection and defence of Your Government and Possessions.

It is neither consistent with the principle, nor necessary to the objects of the Treaty, that the British Government should exercise any interference in the internal affairs of Your Highness's immediate Government, of a nature injurious to Your dignity and Independance. The amicable Right of Mediation, which the British Government derives from the Treaty of Bassein, is manifestly necessary to the effectual operation of that general Guarantee, which constitutes a fundamental principle of the Alliance, and which is equally essential to the preservation of Your Highness's legitimate authority, and to the security of the just Rights
and

and Interests of other States. It is not the intention of the British Government to claim the exercise of the Right of Mediation, excepting in cases expressly warranted by the Treaty of Bassein, or in those cases, in which the British mediation has been rendered necessary by the measures adopted for the restoration of Your Highness to the Musnud of Poonah: Your Highness has justly appreciated the zeal, ability, and success of the Honorable Major General Wellesley in obtaining the co-operation of several of Your Highness's Southern Jagheerdars for the support of Your Highness's cause, and in securing their future attachment to Your Highness's Government. I received with great satisfaction from Lieut. Colonel Close, the information of Your Highness's declared resolution to distinguish by Your favor those among Your Jagheerdars, who, on the faith of Major General Wellesley's assurances, have manifested their attachment to Your Highness's cause; and I am happy to learn, that Your Highness had adopted measures for conciliating the general body of Your subordinate Chiefs and Jagheerdars. Your Highness must be sensible, that the complete consolidation of Your authority must depend in a considerable degree upon the success of the measures, which You may adopt, for the purpose of securing the attachment and duty of Your subordinate Chiefs and Jagheerdears: On this consideration, I found a confident expectation, that Your Highness will readily admit the advice and mediation of the British Government in fulfilling the equitable claims, and in establishing the just rights and privileges of that class of Your Subjects.

The stipulation of the Treaty, which requires that Your Highness should neither commence nor pursue any Negotiations with any other State whatever, without previous communication with the British Government, is obviously essential to the consolidation of the Friendship of the two States, and is a necessary consequence of the identity of interests, established between Your Highness and the British Government by the late Alliance.

I have

I have now stated to Your Highness the utmost limit of my views and intention in concluding the Treaty of Bassein; and I trust that Your Highness will be satisfied, that the Alliance is calculated to secure Your Highness's just authority, dignity, and independance, to preserve your Dominions from internal Anarchy, and external Danger, and to promote the happiness and tranquility of Your Subjects, and the general prosperity of Your Government.

Your Highness cannot fail to have remarked the advantages enjoyed by His Highness the Nizam since the conclusion of Engagements with the British Government, similar to those, which have now been contracted with Your Highness; While the independant Authority of the Nizam over his Subjects, and the internal Order of his Dominions and Government have been considerably improved, the power and importance of the Court of Hyderabad among the States of India, have been greatly augmented by the Nizam's connection with the British Government.

The vigilance and exertions of the British Power under the obligations of the Treaty of Hyderabad, have been on various occasions successfully employed in suppressing the evils of internal commotion, and in protecting the Nizam's Dominions from the encroachments and ambitious projects of external Enemies. Under the protection of the British Power, the Government of His Highness the Nizam has enjoyed uninterrupted security amidst the destructions and disorders, which have disturbed the surrounding States of the Dekan, and which, (if the British protection had been withdrawn,) must have agitated the Nizam's Dominions; Your Highness will not fail to contrast the comparative order and regularity of the Nizam's Government, (under the protecting influence of the British Power,) with the confusions which have distracted the State of Poonah, and which must have endangered its existence, if Your Highness had not solicited and obtained the powerful and seasonable protection of the British Government.

Your

Your Highness will also contrast the condition of Your Authority and Government, (under the oppressive control and unwarrantable usurpation of Your own Chiefs or Servants,) with the freedom and independance of His Highness the Nizam's Authority, under the operation of his Defensive Engagements with the Honorable Company.

Faithful to the fundamental principles of the Treaties subsisting with the Nizam, the British Government has invariably limited the exertion of its power to the protection of His Highness's Person and Government, and has manifested an uniform disposition to maintain inviolate the dignity and power of the Nizam, and to abstain from any infringement of His Highness's just Authority within his own Dominions.

Your Highness will therefore be satisfied, by an attentive observation of the conduct of the British Government towards Your Highness, towards the Nizam, and towards all our Allies, that in concluding the late Alliance with Your Highness, my views and intentions have been just, amicable, and moderate; that Your real and legitimate Power is effectually secured by this Alliance; and that under the operation of Your engagements with the British Government, You may confidently expect to enjoy that tranquility and security, accompanied by respect and honor, which You have never experienced under the oppressive influence of Your own Subjects, Servants, or Feudatory Chieftains, and which You could never have obtained by the aid of any other State or Power.

My anxious exertions will be employed to maintain the Alliance between the two States, in the spirit of its original formation, and to cultivate Your Highness's Confidence and Friendship, by every demonstration of zeal for Your prosperity and happiness, and of respect for Your Dignity, Authority, and Honor.

May these sentiments ever continue reciprocal, and may the
Bonds

Bonds of Amity between Your Highness and the British Government be perpetuated, by the mutual experience of an united interest, and by the confirmed sense of a common benefit to the Allies, and to every State, interested in the preservation of general tranquillity, or in the maintenance of a just system of harmony and order between the respective Powers of India.

For further particulars, I refer Your Highness to the verbal communication of the Resident, Lieutenant Colonel Clive.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Secretary to Government.



APPENDIX B. No. 4.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to Rajah Ragojee Bhonslah, on the Conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein. Written on the 13th May, 1803.

THE intimate Friendship and Alliance, which have long subsisted between the British Government, and the State of Berar, induce me to communicate to you, without reserve, the Engagements recently concluded between the Honorable Company, and His Highness the Peishwah, to explain to you the principles on which those Engagements are founded, and to demonstrate to you that the Treaty of Bassein is formed with a sincere regard for the integrity of the Marhatta Empire, and for the Security of the separate Rights and Privileges of the constituent branches of that respectable Power.

When His Highness the Peishwah was compelled by the violence and Usurpation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to abandon the seat of Government at Poonah, and to retire into the Kokun, His Highness earnestly solicited the aid of the British Power, for the protection of his Person against the outrages of his Rebellious Subject, and for the restoration of his just authority in the Marhatta State. At the same time, Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, alarmed at the successful progress of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Rebellion, solicited the co-operation of the British Arms, for the accomplishment of the same important object. His Highness the Peishwah, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah were sensible, that the active interposition of the British Power, in that arduous crisis of Affairs, afforded the only means of preserving the fabric of the Marhatta Empire, from disorder and confusion.

The British Government entertained a sincere disposition to fulfill the obligations of Friendship towards His Highness the Peishwah, in the hour of adversity; and an anxious solicitude to preserve

serve the Marhatta Empire from a condition of Anarchy, which must have proved highly dangerous to all the contiguous States of India, I therefore readily consented to the United wishes of the Peishwah, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and His Highness the Peishwah accordingly proceeded under the protection of the British Power to Bassem. His Highness subsequently concluded Engagements with the British Government, on principles calculated to secure the stability of his just authority in the Marhatta Empire, the Rights and Privileges of the several subordinate Chieftains of that Empire, and the future tranquility and prosperity of the State.

For the accomplishment of this arrangement, a considerable Detachment of British Troops, which had been stationed on the Frontier of Mysoor, with a view to the protection and defence of the British Dominions, was directed to march from the Frontier of Mysoor to Poonah, and the British Subsidiary Force, serving with His Highness the Nizam, joined by a considerable Body of the Nizam's Forces, was assembled on the Frontier of the Nizam's Dominions, for the same purpose. At the same time amicable remonstrations were addressed to Jeswant Rao Holkar; and assurances were conveyed to him by the British Resident at Poonah, of the sincere disposition of the British Government to mediate between him and the Peishwah, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, on just and reasonable terms, with the consent and knowledge of all Parties.

The object of these Proceedings was to restore order and tranquillity, and to conciliate the concurrence of the Contending Chiefs, in such a system of mutual justice, reason, and moderation, as might secure the continuance of Peace.

These measures have induced Jeswant Rao Holkar, to withdraw his Troops from the City of Poonah, and have removed every obstacle to the return of His Highness the Peishwah to his Capital

Capital in the full exercise of his authority. The attention of the British Government will now be directed to the efficient accomplishment of the arrangements concluded by the Treaty of Bassein. For your information, with regard to the Engagements contracted by His Highness the Peishwah, I transmit to you enclosed, a Copy of the Treaty of Bassein, containing every Article and Stipulation of that Engagement. This explicit communication will afford you an additional proof of my Friendship and Respect. You will be enabled by the Copy of the Treaty, and by this Letter, to ascertain the full extent of all my views and intentions with regard to the Marhatta Power.

An examination of the enclosed Copy of the Treaty, will demonstrate the justice, moderation, and honorable Policy of that Engagement; and a review of the late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire, will be sufficient to convince you, that the interposition of the aid of the British Government, for the restoration of His Highness the Peishwah to the Musnud of Poenah, far from having a tendency to subvert the order of the Marhatta State, afforded the only means of averting confusion, and of providing for the future security and tranquility of every branch of the Marhatta Power.

Experience has already manifested the inability of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to resist the attacks of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; and the views of Jeswunt Rao Holkar have been demonstrated by his attempt to destroy the Peishwah's Government, and to assume the entire authority of the Marhatta Empire.

Great danger must have menaced the several States, under such circumstances. From the hazard of this Calamity, the Marhatta Empire has been preserved by the seasonable interposition of the British Government, which has provided for the Restoration and Stability of the Peishwah's just authority, and has afforded additional Security for the legitimate and separate Rights of the
 Feudatory

Feudatory Chieftains of the Empire. Under the Treaty of Bassein, (particularly by the 9th Article) those Chieftains are effectually protected against any molestation, either on the part of His Highness the Peishwah, or of the British Government, unless any Chief should place himself in the condition of a Public Enemy to the State. At the same time an option is afforded to all the principal Chieftains of participating in the benefits of the defensive Alliance. The Constitution of the Marhatta State, and the authority of various precedents, have established the independant Right of His Highness the Peishwah, to contract with Foreign Powers all such Engagements, as shall not affect the separate Rights and Interests of his Feudatory Chieftains; That Right is inherent in the Supreme Executive Authority of the Marhatta State.

Under these circumstances therefore, I deem it necessary to signify to you my intention of establishing the Provisions of the Treaty now concluded with His Highness the Peishwah. Any attempt on the part of any State, or Power, to obstruct the Operation of that Treaty, must be deemed an act of hostility against the combined Interests of the Peishwah, and the British Government.

My objects are to secure the British Dominions, and those of our Ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous Anarchy and Confusion; to fulfil the duties of Friendship towards our Ally the Peishwah; and to provide at the same time for the safety of the several branches of the Marhatta Empire, without disturbing the constitutional form of the State, and without affecting the legitimate independance of its Feudatory Chieftains. This course of policy must tend to strengthen the bonds of Amity and Alliance with the State of Berar, as well as with every other branch of the Marhatta Power.

If a just regard to the real Interests and prosperity of your Government

vernment should dispose you to conclude defensive engagements with the Honorable Company, similar to those which have been contracted by His Highness the Peishwah, I shall be ready to enter into a Negotiation with you for that purpose. The ties of Friendship however will not be relaxed by any declaration of your disposition to remain unconnected with the Powers now allied by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein; whatever may be your determination with regard to this part of my present proposal, I shall continue to maintain with cordial solicitude the relations of Amity and Peace, which have subsisted between the British Government, and the State of Berar. It has been reported to me, that you have viewed the conduct of the British Government, in the restoration of the Peishwah, with jealousy and suspicion, and that you are assiduously employed in endeavouring to form a Confederacy for the purpose of frustrating the beneficial Operation of the Treaty of Bassein.

The acknowledged prudence and discretion of your character, your wisdom and experience, your approved Friendship, combined with the conscious sense of my just regard for your Rights and Independance, preclude any suspicion in my mind of your intentions and conduct. I therefore conclude that you will continue to regard the British Power, with that confidence and esteem, which our uniform conduct towards you justly demands.

To this candid declaration of my sentiments, it may, however, be proper to add a distinct view of my future intentions. Any Military Preparations on your part; any Combination of your Power with that of any other State, directed to the subversion of the arrangement lately concluded with the Peishwah, will be followed by corresponding measures of precaution and security on the part of the British Government.

Unavoidable circumstances have hitherto prevented the departure of Mr. Webbe, whom I have selected to be the representative

tive of this Government at your Court. Mr. Webbe, however, will proceed to Nagpoor, and on his arrival will be prepared to enter upon the discussion of all questions depending between you and the British Government.

In the mean while, I trust that you will return a speedy and amicable reply to this friendly Letter.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

A TRUE COPY,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Secretary to Govt.



APPENDIX B. No. 5.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to Doodh Rao Scindiah, on the Conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein. Written on the 3d of June, 1803.

I HAVE received the satisfactory intelligence of His Highness the Peishwah's actual restoration to the Musnud of Poonah, under the protection of the British Power, and in conformity to the Treaty of Defensive Alliance, concluded at Bassein between His Highness and the British Government.

You have long since been apprized of the general nature of the Engagements concluded with His Highness the Peishwah, and I received with great satisfaction from Colonel Collins, the information of Your entire concurrence in the expediency and wisdom of the measures undertaken by the British Government, for His Highness's restoration, accompanied by a declared intention on Your part, to abstain from any measures calculated to obstruct the completion of the arrangements established under the Treaty of Bassein.

This resolution manifested Your wisdom, as well as Your good faith; and Your declaration to Colonel Collins, was conformable to the principles of prudence and policy which dictated Your direct application contained in Your Letter, (received 13th December 1802), for the co-operation of the British Power for the purpose of restoring His Highness the Peishwah to the Musnud.

With this experience of Your public Declarations, and in possession of Your authentic Letters, under Your Signature and Seal, I am disposed to discredit the reports, which have reached me, of the formation of a Confederacy between You, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, directed

to the Subversion of the Arrangements concluded at Bassein: nor can I credit the rumour of Your supposed intention to meet the Rajah of Berar on the Frontier of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, in order to concert with that Chieftain the measures to be adopted for the purpose of defeating the Treaty lately concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwah. The credit of these reports is, however, in some degree, sustained by the information which I have received of Your having actually marched in the direction of the Nizam's Frontier, and of the Rajah of Berar having entered His Tents with a design of meeting You.

Compelled reluctantly to direct my attention to reports, of which I still hope, that You will enable me to detect the falshood, the obligations of friendship, as well as the laws of prudence and precaution require, that I should declare to You, without reserve, my sentiments and resolutions in the event of Your actually entertaining the design of interfering between the British Government and any of its Allies, (especially the Nizam or the Peishwah,) or of violating the Rights or Possessions of the Company, or of any State connected with it by Alliance or Friendship. The interposition of the British power for the restoration of His Highness the Peishwah to the Musnud, and the Arrangements concluded between His Highness and the British Government, in no degree disturb Your just Rights and Authority, or the general interests and prosperity of the Marhatta Empire. Before this dispatch can reach You, You will have been apprized of the full extent of the Engagements concluded between His Highness the Peishwah and the British Government, by the Treaty of Bassein. An examination of the Articles of the Treaty will demonstrate the justice, moderation, and honorable policy of those Engagements: and a review of the late transactions in the Marhatta Empire, will

be sufficient to convince You, that the interposition of the aid of the British Government for the restoration of His Highness the Peishwah to the Musnud of Poonah, far from having a tendency to subvert the order of the Marhatta State, afforded the only means of averting confusion, and of providing for the future security and tranquillity of every branch of the Marhatta Power.

The success of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, had completely established the ascendancy of His Power in the Marhatta State, and His views have been demonstrated by His attempt to destroy the Peishwah's Government, and to assume the entire authority of the Marhatta Empire; You must acknowledge the danger, to which Your interests and those of the other Marhatta Chieftains were exposed, by the extraordinary success of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. In the moment of His victory, Your prudence and wisdom foresaw the approaching ruin of Your own power, and in the persuasion that the progress of his success must destroy Your Dominions, You solicited and obtained the powerful and seasonable aid of the British Government. The Marhatta Empire and Your power have been preserved by the timely interposition of the British Government, at a moment, when the distance of Your Army from the scene of action, precluded the possibility of any effectual aid from You.

The Arrangements connected with the interposition of the British Government, have effected the restoration, and provided for the future stability, of the Peishwah's just authority, and have afforded additional security for the legitimate and separate rights of the Feudatory Chieftains of the Empire.

Under the Treaty of Bassein, those Chieftains are effectually protected against any molestation, either on the part of His Highness the Peishwah, or the British Government, unless any Chief should place himself in the condition of a public Enemy to the State; at the same time an option is afforded to

all the principal Chieftains of participating in the Defensive Alliance.

The Constitution of the Marhatta State, and the authority of various precedents, have established the independent Right of His Highness the Peishwah to contract with foreign Powers, all such Engagements, as shall not affect the separate Rights and interests of His Feudatory Chieftains: that Right is inherent in the Supreme Executive Authority of the Marhatta State.

The objects of the Treaty of Bassein, are to secure the British Dominions, and those of our Ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous Anarchy and Confusion; to fulfil the duties of Friendship towards our Ally the Peishwah; and to provide, at the same time, for the safety of the several branches of the Marhatta Empire, without disturbing the constitutional form of the State; and, without affecting the legitimate independance of its Feudatory Chieftains; This course of policy is calculated to strengthen the bonds of Amity and Alliance with Your Government, as well as with every other branch of the Marhatta Power.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I deem it necessary to signify to You my determined resolution to accomplish the provisions of the Treaty now concluded with His Highness the Peishwah; any attempt on the part of any State or Power to obstruct the operation of that Treaty; any combination among the Marhatta Chieftains directed to that purpose, must be deemed an act of hostile Aggression against the Peishwah, and the British Government.

I have been informed by Colonel Collins, that it is Your intention to proceed with Your Army to Poona. The original object of Your march towards that Capital, having been completely accomplished by the exertions of the British Power,

the

the prosecution of Your march to Poona, is obviously unnecessary for any purpose connected either with Your own security, or with the interests of His Highness the Peishwah : I shall therefore be justified in considering that measure to be an unequivocal indication of Your resolution to attempt the subversion of the late Arrangement concluded between His Highness, and the British Government : and in that event, the British Government will be compelled to adopt measures calculated to counteract such unwarrantable designs.

For the same reason, Your continuance to the Southward of the Nerbuddah, at the head of a powerful Body of Your Forces, is equally unnecessary, and is calculated to excite apprehensions, with regard to the nature of Your designs. I confidently expect, therefore, to receive early intelligence of Your having commenced Your return to the Northward of that River : The British Government is disposed to arbitrate on principles of equity and justice, any demands which You may have on His Highness the Peishwah. The settlement of such demands, therefore, cannot be considered to be a justifiable plea for Your proceeding to Poona. The British Government is also willing to arbitrate any differences which may subsist between You and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with whom it is my wish to maintain Peace, provided He shall manifest a disposition to relinquish every inordinate pretension, and to accept reasonable terms of accommodation with the Peishwah, and with the other Powers, whose Dominions He has invaded, and whose Rights He has violated.

If the reports of Your intention to enter into a Confederacy with the Rajah of Berar, should be well founded, the British Government has a right to expect, that You will explain the motives and objects of such a Confederacy, with the same degree of candor, which I have manifested in communicating to You the views and intentions of the British Government,

ment, in concluding the late arrangements with His Highness the Peishwah. I deem it necessary to apprise You, that I have addressed, to the Rajah of Berar, representations similar to those contained in this Letter. I have expressed to that Chief-tain my solicitude to maintain with Him, unimpaired, the relations of Peace and Amity; and I have at the same time communicated to Him my resolution to resist any attempt on His part, either singly or combined with any other State, to obstruct the full accomplishment of the Treaty of Bassein.

I further deem it to be necessary to remind You, that in-conformity to the Defensive Engagements subsisting between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam, any attack upon His Highness's Territories must be considered to be an act of Aggression against the British Government.

It is my earnest desire to maintain with You the relations of Amity and Peace, but at the same time it is my determined resolution to resist any attempt on Your part to violate the Rights, or to injure the Interests of the British Government, or of its Allies.

If a just regard to the real interests and prosperity of Your Government should dispose You to conclude Defensive Engagements with the Honorable Company, similar to those which have been contracted with His Highness the Peishwah, I shall be ready to enter into a Negotiation with You for that purpose; the ties of Friendship, however, will not be relaxed by Your resolution to remain unconnected with the Powers allied by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein.

Whatever may be Your determination with regard to this proposal, I shall continue to maintain, with cordial solicitude, the relations of Amity and Peace, which have so long subsisted between the British Government and You, unless You shall
compell

compell me to pursue a contrary course. I trust to Your wisdom and good faith, that You will rather endeavour to strengthen the ties of amity and good will, than to favor the evil designs of the Enemies of both States, by listening to any Counsels adverse to the stability of the Friendship which now happily subsists between Us.

I have instructed Colonel Collins to communicate fully with You on all the points stated in this Letter, to which I shall anxiously expect to receive a speedy and amicable reply.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

(A True Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Secretary to Government.



APPENDIX C.

No. 1.

*Extract of a Letter from Major General the Honorable
Arthur Wellesley, to His Excellency the Governor Ge-
neral, dated Camp at Jaum, November 11, 1803.*

MY LORD,

ON the 24th of October, I had the honor to apprise your Excel-
lency, that propositions tending to Negotiations for Peace,
between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had been
made to me, in various Channels, one of which was through the
medium of Siddajee Rao Ninbalker, (commonly called Appah
Deffaye,) who is serving with this Division of the Army, in the
Command of a Body of Troops, belonging to the Peishwah.
The result of his Communications has been, that a Vaqucel has
been sent here by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to treat for Peace.

The name of this person is Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, and he is
the Nephew of the late Morari Rao Goorparah; the usual visits
of Ceremony have taken place, and I have had one Conference with
him.

In this conference, nothing of any consequence passed. He ap-
peared anxious to prove, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had been de-
sirous to remain at Peace with the British Government; and that
if Colonel Collins had not quitted his Camp upon receiving the
Letters addressed to me, which immediately preceded the Com-
mencement of Hostilities, the War would not have taken
place.

His arguments upon this subject were overturned by a narrative
of what passed at Ragojee Bhoonslah's Tent, immediately previ-
ous to the dispatch of the Letters in question, as related in Colonel

Collins's

Vide the Account of
the Southern Jagheer-
dars in the First Part
of the Appendix to the
Notes on Marhatta
Affairs for an Ac-
count of this Family.

Collins's Dispatch to me of the 1st August *.

The principal subject of this conference however was occasioned by my calling upon Jeswunt Rao Goorparah to produce his full Powers, when I shewed him in my hand the Paper containing those with which your Excellency had entrusted me, of which I explained the nature.

In

* *Extract of a Letter from Colonel John Collins, Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, dated Camp near Julgong, 1st August 1803.*

I arrived at the Tent of the Berar Rajah at four o'clock yesterday Afternoon, but not without considerable difficulty, on account of the extreme heaviness of the Roads. Captain Paris Bradshaw, and Mirza Barker Khan, attended me on this occasion, and I was received with great politeness, as well by Scindiah, as by Ragojee Bhoonlah, in the fullest Durbar that I have yet seen.

"Although our Conference lasted more than four hours, yet as the arguments on the part of the Marhatta Ministers contained no new matter whatever, and as my Replies were of course the same as I had so often given at our former interviews, I shall not trouble you with a repetition thereof, but proceed to state the Propositions that were made to me by Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Ragojee Bhoonlah, after numberless evasions and much disagreeable altercation.

1st Proposition.—"That the United Forces of the Maha Rajah and the Rajah of Berar should retire to Boorhanpore, and that the Honorable Major General Wellesley should withdraw the Company's Troops, to their usual Stations."—This Proposition I rejected as altogether inadmissible, inasmuch as it was in opposition, both to the letter and spirit of your requisition, which demanded, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah should *recry* the Nerbuddah, and the Rajah of Berar *return* to Nagpore. As this proposal was strongly contested on their part, I said at length, that if Ragojee Bhoonlah would repair to his own Capital, and Scindiah to Boorhanpore, I would not, in such case, leave the Camp of the Maha Rajah, until I received your further instructions. But this concession did not satisfy those Chieftains, who then introduced a *second Proposition*; namely,

"That I should fix on a day for their marching hence with their respective Forces, and at the same time pledge myself, that the Honorable Major General Wellesley should withdraw his Troops on the precise day that they moved towards their usual Stations." I replied, that you required, in the first instance, the removal of the Marhatta Armies from their present menacing position on the Frontier of our Ally the Nizam's Domain, and exclusive of this consideration, I observed, that as the Political and Military Authorities were vested in the Honorable Major General Wellesley, I could not be responsible for the execution of any measure, but such as the Honorable Major General Wellesley had particularized in his instructions to me, and in his Letters to Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Rajah Ragojee Bhoonlah. This remark produced their third and last Proposition, from which they positively declared they would not recede.

3d Proposition.—"That Scindiah and Ragojee Bhoonlah would propose to the Honorable Major General Wellesley by Letter, that he should specify some particular day for withdrawing his own Armies, and for the removal of theirs, from their present position on the Nizam's Frontier, and that on the day so specified, they would assuredly commence their march. These Chieftains further said, that they would also request of the Honorable Major General Wellesley, to the last term, to name the time when the Forces under his Command might

In answer Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that it was not customary to send a letter by a Sirdar of high Rank ; and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had particular objections to write a letter to me, because I had omitted to answer that which he had written, which
was

“ be expected to reach their usual Stations, and that they (Scindiah and Ragojee Bhoonslah)
“ would so regulate their marches as to arrive at their usual Stations, precisely at the same period of time.

I objected to this proposal on the ground of its being different in one particular from your requisition, which demanded in the first instance, the removal of the Marhatta Armies from the Nizam's Frontier. But as Scindiah's Ministers declared, that unless you consented to this Proposition, their Prince would not retire without an indelible stain on his honor, and as the Servants of the Rajah of Berar maintained the same sentiments with great firmness, I, at last, agreed to refer the point in question to your consideration, and to remain with the Maha Rajah until I received your determination on this Proposition, provided Letters to your Address were sent to me for transmission before Noon, on the following Day, and provided those Letters were expressed conformably with the terms they had then proposed. Here the Conference ended, and I took my leave, after the usual Compliments of Ottar and Paun.

It rained during the whole of yesterday, and until the present hour, which is eleven o'clock in the Forenoon; whatever therefore may be the line of conduct pursued by the Marhatta Chieftains, with respect to the proposed Letters to your Address, it will be utterly impracticable for me to proceed towards Aurungabad, until an interval of fair weather, as well on account of the heavy Roads, as of the overflowing of a Nullah about midway between this and Tondapoor.

I have just received a Letter to your Address, from Rajah Ragojee Bhoonslah, in which this Chief proposes to retire to Boorhanpore with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, instead of returning to Nagpoor, conformably to the Proposition that his own Minister Serceedur Punt, first brought forward. I am too much accustomed to Marhatta tergiversations to be surprized at the disingenuous conduct of the Rajah of Berar on the present occasion, but I must confess that I feel extremely hurt at my inability to leave the Camp of the Maha Rajah this very day. I have acknowledged the Receipt of Ragojee Bhoonslah's Khareetah, and told him that I should march from this place the instant the Roads are passable.

When Colonel Collins at length was enabled to quit the Camp of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, both Scindiah and his Minister refused to supply him with Grain for the use of his Followers and Servants, or to grant him an Escort for the protection of his person, until his arrival at the British Camp.

It may be useful to annex to the preceding Note, Copies of General Wellesley's Letters to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, dated 14th July, and 6th August 1803.

Copy of the Translation of a Letter from the Honorable Major General WELLESLEY, to DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH. Dated 14th July 1803.

IN consequence of the reports that you had Confederated with other Chiefs, to oppose the execution of the Treaty of Basseen between the Honorable Company, and Rao Pundit Purdhan, of your Military Preparations, and your advance to the Frontiers of the Nizam, and above all, of your declaration to the British Resident with your Camp, that it was doubtful, whether there would be Peace or War with the Company, I received the orders of His Excellency the Governor General, to move with the Troops to the Frontiers, to take measures of precaution, and to be prepared to act, if you should carry into execution your threats.

The Treaty of Basseen, has since been communicated to you, and you must have observed that it provides amply for your Security; and that in consequence of this Instrument, you will hold your Territories in the Dekan, by the same secure tenure that you have long held those in Hindostan

was transmitted in Colonel Collins's Dispatch of the 3d August. I explained that I had written an answer to that letter; and a long Conversation ensued upon that subject, in which he positively denied that the answer had ever been received.

I then pointed out that it was the common practice throughout the World, and more especially in the Marhatta Empire, that no Agent ever was employed in the transaction of the most trifling business, who did not possess some Powers from his Employer, which

Hindustan bordering upon the Company's Frontier, notwithstanding your absence from them with your Armies.

I perceive by your Letter to His Excellency the Governor General, of which Colonel Collins has communicated to me a Copy, that you have declared that you have no intention to commence Hostilities against the Company, or their Allies, or to oppose the execution of the Treaty of Bassein, by the Parties who had a Right to enter into it.

I have accordingly the greatest pleasure in contemplating the probability of the duration of the Peace, between the Honorable Company, and your Government, which has long subsisted with much benefit to both Parties.

But if you are sincere in this declaration of your friendly intentions, there appears to be no occasion for assembling your Army, and joining it with that of the Rajah of Berar on the Nizam's Frontier.

That measure, uncombined with other circumstances, would, at any time, render necessary corresponding measures of precaution, the result of which would be either your removal from the Frontier of the Company's Ally, or an appeal to Arms; but when it has been accompanied by declarations of an hostile nature, when you have declared that it was doubtful whether there would be Peace, or War, between the Company, and your Government, it becomes more necessary that you should remove your Troops to their usual Stations.

Whatever respect I may have for your word, so solemnly pledged as it is in your Letter to the Governor General, to which I have above alluded, common prudence requires that I should not trust to that alone for the Security of the Company and their Allies, which has been given to my charge.

Accordingly I call upon you, if your Professions are sincere, to withdraw with your Troops to their usual Stations across the River Nerbuddah.

You was the first by your hostile measures and declarations, and the expression of doubts of the duration of the Peace, between the Honorable Company and your Government, and by the movements of your Troops, to render necessary corresponding measures of precaution by the Company's Government, and you ought to be the first to withdraw your Troops, if your intentions are really as pacific as you profess them to be.

When you shall have withdrawn your Troops to their usual Stations beyond the Nerbuddah, I also shall draw back those under my Command to their usual Stations.

But if unfortunately I should learn that after the receipt of this Letter, you have advanced towards the Territories of the Nizam; or, if I find that you do not commence the march of your Troops towards their usual Stations beyond the Nerbuddah, I must consider your Intentions to be hostile, notwithstanding your Professions, as there can be no use in keeping your Armies in the Country, excepting for the purposes of Hostility; and I shall immediately carry on those Operations against you, which are in my power, in consequence of the advantageous position of the Company's Armies.

which he could produce; and I stated the inconvenience which would result in transactions between States, if this practice were departed from. I said, that I was convinced that a man of his name and high Rank would not attempt to deceive me, and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah would not venture to deny that he had employed him as a Vaqueel; that on this ground, and as Appah Dillaye had a letter from Scindiah, saying that he was his Vaqueel, I should suffer him to remain in Camp, and should listen to what he had to say; but that I insisted upon his producing full Powers to treat for his Employer, as soon as a Messenger could return from Scindiah's Camp.

In answer Jeswunt Rao Goorparah acknowledged the truth and justice of my observations; and said, that he should produce the usual Powers as required.

I have given Your Excellency only an outline of the Conversation which passed upon this subject; a Memorandum has been taken of this Conference, a Copy of which shall be transmitted, as soon as it can be made.

In your Letter to the Governor General, you have declared that you do not intend to oppose the arrangement concluded at Bassein, provided the arrangements of the Peithwah with you and Rajah Ragojee Bhonslah, and other Chiefs of the Marhatta Empire, are respected. The Treaty of Bassein, secures your Interests, and it is not consistent with that Treaty or with the principles of the British Government to support any Power in the breach of a Treaty. You may therefore be satisfied on that head.

Copy of the Translation of a Letter from the Honourable Major General WELLESLEY, to DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, dated August 6, 1803.

You will recollect that the British Government did not threaten to commence Hostilities against you, but you threatened to commence Hostilities against the British Government and its Allies, and when called upon to explain your intentions, you declared that it was doubtful whether there would be Peace or War; and in conformity with your threats and your declared doubts, you assembled a large Army in a Station contiguous to the Nizam's Frontier.

On this ground I called upon you to withdraw that Army to its usual Stations, if your subsequent pacific declarations were sincere. But instead of complying with this reasonable requisition, you have proposed that I should withdraw the Troops which are intended to defend the Territories of the Allies against your designs; and that you and the Rajah of Berar, should be suffered to remain with your Troops assembled, in readiness to take advantage of their absence.

This Proposition is unreasonable and inadmissible; and must stand the consequences of the measures which I find myself obliged to adopt in order to repel your Aggressions.

I offered you Peace, upon terms of equality and honorable to all Parties. You have chosen War, and are responsible for all the Consequences.

I cannot account for Jeshwunt Rao Goorparah's coming unprovided with the usual Powers. In proportion however that I gain experience of the Marhattas, I have reason to be astonished at the low and unaccountable tricks, which even the highest Classes of them practise, with a view, however remote, to forward their own Interests.

As Jeshwunt Rao Goorparah is a man of high Family, and in his manners and appearance rather superior to the Marhatta Chiefs who I have seen in general, and as there is no doubt, but that Dowlut Rao Scindiah is reduced to great distress, it is probable that this Mission is intended to obtain Peace. It is only lately that Dowlut Rao Scindiah, has heard of the brilliant Successes of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the neighbourhood of Delhi; and it is probable that the first accounts that he will receive of that of the 10th October near Agra will be from this Camp, when he will of course become more anxious to obtain Peace.

The Assault and Capture of the Town of Agra, and of the Enemy's Guns under the Walls of the Town.

I have therefore no doubt but that the proper Powers will be transmitted to his Vaqueel, within the time specified; and if they are not, I shall request Jeshwunt Rao Goorparah to withdraw from this Camp.

As I apprized your Excellency lately, in the Month of October, of the probability that I should soon have propositions for Peace, and as I transmitted the letters I had received from Ballajee Khoonjur and Mahomed Meer Khan, I think it possible that I may receive your Excellency's Instructions applicable to the state of Affairs, at the period at which you will have received my Dispatch of the October; but lest I should not, I proceed to state to your Excellency the demands which I propose to make to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, according to your Excellency's Instructions of the 27th of June.

Blank in the Original.

First. I shall demand from him the Cession of all his Territories situated North of those of the Rajahs of Jodepoor and Jeynagur

Secondly. The Cession of the Fort of Baroach and a Territory

tory depending thereon amounting to (), and the Fort of Ahmednuggur, and a Territory depending thereon amounting to ().

Thirdly. The Cession of all his Territories situated to the Southward and Eastward of the Hills called the Adjunttee Hills including the Fort and District of Julaapoor, and all Districts in which he may have a joint Right, with the Soubah of the Dekan, to collect the Revenues.

Fourthly. A renunciation of all Claims of Choute, and all other Claims of whatever denomination on the Soubah of the Dekan, and all the Allies of the British Government.

Fifthly. An acknowledgement of the Independance of the Rajahs of Jodepoor and Jeynagur.

Sixthly. A renunciation of all Claims upon the Ranah of Gobud, who is in future to be dependant upon the British Government.

Seventhly. An Engagement never to entertain in his Service, any Europeans belonging to a Country, which may be at War with Great Britain.

Eighthly. That His Majesty shall be under the protection of the British Government.

The Emperor
Shah Aulum.

Ninthly. That Scindiah shall not molest those Chiefs who may have assisted the British Government during the War; of whom I shall include the names of as many as I can procure.

I propose to settle some plan for ascertaining what Districts in Candeish and Malwa belong to the Peishwab, and what to Scindiah.

According to this plan for a Peace, Scindiah will regain his Province of Ahmednuggur excepting the Fort; his Territory subject to Baroach, the Fort of Powanghur, and all his Territory in Guzerat; and the Fort of Affeerghur, and the City of Boorhanpoor, and all the Territory depending upon them in Candeish.

This Plan appears to provide for all the material objects of your Excellency's Instructions of the 27th June 1803; and I shall now state my reasons for not making demands to the full extent of those Instructions.

The

The only objects which I could obtain in addition to those which I propose to demand, are the Forts of Affeerghur, and the City of Boorhanpoor, and the Territory depending on them in Candeish; the Territory depending on Ahmednuggur, and that in Guzerat depending on Barouch, and the Fort of Powanghur, and its Dependancies and Territory.

The Fort of Affeerghur, if ceded by Scindiah, would belong to the Soubah of the Dekan; and from what I have seen and experienced of His Highness's Government, I think there are weighty objections to the increase of His Highness's Territories on his Northern frontier. His Highness depends entirely for their defence upon the exertions of the British Government. The system of operations on this Frontier must be fundamentally defensive, from the nature of His Highness's Government, from the deficiency of his means of defending his Country, and the probable strength of the Corps, which the British Government can allot in any War to give him assistance.

But in proportion as the distance of the frontier is increased, the difficulty of defending it will increase likewise. The Fort of Affeerghur will give no strength to it; and as for the City of Boorhanpoor, it would be an additional weak point on the extreme frontier, for the defence of which, it would be necessary to provide (as for Aurungabad, in the present War,) out of the means provided by Treaties with the British Government, for carrying on operations in the Field.

Another reason for ceding these Territories to Scindiah is, that unless they are given to him, he has no motive for making Peace. This reason is likewise applicable to the Cession of the Territories depending upon Ahmednuggur, and those in Guzerat.

I have also to observe, that as Jeshwunt Rao Holkar has kept himself hitherto entirely out of the War, and as he will not be weakened in proportion as Dowlut Rao Scindiah has been by its operations, and as Scindiah will be by its result under the proposed Peace, it may be thought necessary by Your Excellency to preserve a part of Scindiah's strength, to enable him to support himself against Jeshwunt Rao Holkar. If

If Peace according to the plan above proposed, should be made, it will remain to be determined, in what manner the Soubah of the Dekan is to participate with the British Government in the advantage of the War. I believe there is no doubt, but that His Highness has not performed all the conditions of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance with the Company; But upon the whole, Your Excellency may think it more consistent with the liberal policy of Your Government to admit him to a share of the benefits of the Peace.

If these Arrangements should be consented to, His Highness will have Jalnapoor, and all the Districts of which Dowlut Rao Scindiah has hitherto collected the Revenue, jointly with His Highness, situated to the Southward and Eastward of the Adjunttee Hills; I dont know the value of these Districts, but I believe it is above Three Lacs of Rupees per Annum.

The Peishwah has no Claim to participation in the Conquests; However Your Excellency may deem it proper, that he should enjoy some of the advantages resulting from the War; and the Cession of his Territories in the Surat Attaveefy* would be full satisfaction for all his Claims.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

With the greatest Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* The Territories in the Surat Attaveefy belonging to the Peishwah were included in the Schedule of Cessions annexed to the Treaty of Bassein.



APPENDIX C.

No. 2.

Copy of a Letter from Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp, November 13, 1803.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform Your Excellency, that Amrut Rao* joined me yesterday; and that I had a meeting with him in the neighbourhood of this Camp. I am to visit him this day.

I have lately received a letter from Paisheram Punt Pritty Niddy, in which that Chief informs me, that he proposes to send to Poonah immediately, the Quota of Troops, which he ought to furnish for the service of the Peishwah.

The Chiefs to the Southward are in tranquility, and have no extraordinary numbers of Troops about them; the Polygars alone situated between the Rivers Mulpurba and Guipurba, have been guilty of committing some outrages, encouraged I believe, by Serja Rao Ghautky.

Ragojee Bhoonslah is gone towards the Barim Ghaut on the road to Nagpour; and Scindiah was, by the last accounts, with a body of Cavalry to the Eastward of Mulkapour, likewise on his road towards the Berar Country.

Colonel Stevenfon has by this time completed his Equipments for the Siege of Gawilghur, and I hope that we shall now be able to carry on that operation, and to make the Berar Country the seat of the War in the Dekan.

I have the honor to inclose a Memorandum of the Conferences

With the Conferen-
ces with the

* Amrut Rao is the adopted Son of Ragoba, the Father of the present Peishwah. An Engagement has been concluded with Amrut Rao, by which the payment of a certain sum of Money annually is guaranteed to him by the British Government. Amrut Rao has obtained the Governor General's permission to reside at Berar.

Ambassador of
the Rajah of
Berar. — Ap-
pendix E.

which I have had with Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, and Naroo Punt Nana, and Appah Dessaye, on the subject of Peace.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.



APPENDIX D.

*Instructions from His Excellency the Governor General,
to Major General The Honorable Arthur Wellesley,
under date the 11th December, 1803, relative to the
Conclusion of Peace with the Confederate Marhatta
Chieftains.*

TO MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

Es. Es. Es.

S I R,

1. I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters, noted in the margin*.

2. I entirely approve your conduct in having admitted without hesitation a Vaqueel from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and in the reception which you gave to that Vaqueel. The Conference with that Vaqueel of the 10th November, was conducted on your part with considerable judgment. Your demand of the full Powers of the Vaqueel was perfectly just and proper, and it was absolutely necessary to insist upon the production of those Powers from Scindiah, previously to the conclusion of any arrangements tending to Peace. At the same time, it was proper to permit the Vaqueel to remain in your Camp, until he could be enabled to obtain regular Powers from Scindiah, and it was expedient during his continuance in your Camp, to permit him to offer to you whatever propositions he might chuse to submit to your consideration.

3. I also approve your resolution to request the Vaqueel to withdraw from your Camp, if he should not be enabled to produce the requisite Powers within the time which you have specified for that purpose; and I conclude, that if he should not have produced full

* One, dated Camp Jum, November 11, 1803; and the other, dated Camp, November 13, 1803.

Power from Scindiah, you will have compelled the Vaqueel to depart from your Camp.

4. The same principles will necessarily induce you to refuse admission into your Camp to any Vaqueel who may hereafter arrive from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or from the Rajah of Berar, without producing full Powers from those Chieftains respectively. The omission of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to furnish Jeswunt Rao Goorparah with full Powers, may have been accidental. It may also be attributed to the barbarous pride of Scindiah, whose insolence and arrogance, wounded by disappointment, may have sought relief in the hope of acquiring a temporary triumph in his own Durbar, by the acquiescence of the British Government, in his disrespectful attempt to open Negotiations for Peace through an Agent, possessing no direct or regular Authority, from any of the Belligerent Powers. The object of Scindiah may also have been to gain time in the desperate condition of His Affairs.

5. Your Prudence and Public Spirit frustrated whatever hope might have been founded on such insidious and weak projects. After a formal notification to Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, of your determination not to admit hereafter any Ambassador, who shall not be furnished with full Powers from his alledged Principal, an attempt to intrude Emissaries from the Enemy into your Camp, under the pretence of opening Negotiations for Peace, will be received by you as an insult to the British Government, and you will signify to the Confederates your determination to treat all such Emissaries as Spies, and to punish them according to the established Law of Nations. You will observe that under the Treaties of Basseen and Hyderabad, neither the Peshwah nor the Nizam, can enter into any Separate Negotiation from the British Government, and you will accordingly forbid any intercourse between the Enemy and those Princes respectively.

6. The conduct of Appah Dessaye, manifests an entire devotion

votion to the interests of Scindiah. Your Replies to the treacherous communications of that artful Mahatta were extremely judicious.

7. You were empowered by my Instructions of the 26th and 27th June, to conclude Peace with Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar, jointly, or separately; the progress of the War, however, has afforded sufficient proof of the advantage to be derived from separating the interests of those Chiefs, and our situation now enables us to insist on such a separation; My Notes of the 16th of October, accordingly indicated my wish to conclude Peace separately with Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar. The admission however of those Chieftains to a joint Treaty of Peace, would not necessarily involve the admission of either of them to Negotiate exclusively for the other. The Treaty may be a joint Instrument, although each Party may have Negotiated separately for its own interests. To admit any of the Belligerent Powers to Negotiate for any other, would establish a permanent influence in the scale of that Power, beyond the limits of its due weight. I therefore approve your sentiments with respect to the separation of the interests of Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar.

8. Scindiah cannot be permitted to treat either for the Rajah of Berar, or for Holkar, excepting in the last extremity of our affairs: Unless therefore circumstances should absolutely compel you to permit a Negotiation, of this nature, you will positively reject it. The fundamental principles of my recent Negotiations and Treaties with the Peishwah, would be entirely subverted by establishing such an union of Power, as would be fixed in the hands of Scindiah, if he were permitted to Negotiate for the Rajah of Berar, and for Holkar, or for either of those Chiefs.

9. In the present desperate state of Scindiah's affairs, he must speedily be convinced, that the only policy, by which he can recover any considerable degree of Resource or Territory, is to separate his interests from those of the Rajah of Berar.

10. Holkar

10. Holkar has not yet entered directly into the War, and it is certainly expedient to consider him as a Friend in every Negotiation with the Confederates. The conduct of Holkar however is extremely suspicious, and this circumstance furnishes an additional reason for compelling Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar to treat separately for Peace.

11. If the War with Scindiah should continue, you will either remove Appah Dessaye from his present Command, or you will provide effectual security against the consequences of Appah Dessaye's proved attachment to the cause of Scindiah. In the event of a protracted War with Scindiah, it would be highly desirable to remove Appah Dessaye from all intercourse with your Army.

12. Your Letter of the 6th October, transmitting the Letters which you had received from Ballajee Khoonjur, reached me on the 1st of November; and your conduct on that occasion received my entire approbation, which was signified to you by my Private Secretary.

13. On the 26th of October, a Paper* of Notes was forwarded to you, (under date the 16th October) relative to various questions affecting the terms of Peace with the Confederate Chieftains. The delay in the dispatch of those Notes from Fort William, was occasioned by an interruption in the Passage of the Dawk, through the Province of Cuttack. The general tenor of those Notes will have furnished you with a view of my opinions at that period of time with regard to the conditions of Peace. But it has not been possible, until the present moment, to obtain such information with regard to the State of the War in all parts of India, to the condition of the Negotiations

* This Paper being in substance the same as the Governor General's Instructions of the 11th December 1803, is not Printed in this Appendix.

with various Powers, or to the situation and views of the Confederated Chieftains, as might enable me to issue final instructions respecting the terms of Peace.

14. The just, necessary, and attainable conditions of Peace will be clearly ascertained by examining the causes, objects, and result of the War, together with the situation of the Enemy at the present time.

15. The immediate cause of the War, was the refusal of the Confederates to separate and withdraw to their usual Stations, within their respective Territories, the Armies which they had assembled and united on the Frontier of our Ally, the Soubahdar of the Deckan, after having declared, that the intention of that junction was to decide, whether there should be Peace or War with the British Government and its Allies.

16. Under these circumstances, the continuance of the Confederate Army in the position, which the Chieftains appeared determined to maintain, was a manifest indication of a design to frustrate by hostilities, or by the terror of their Arms, the operation of the Alliance concluded between the British Government and the Peishwah, and to disturb the tranquillity of the Dominions of the Nizam, and ultimately of the Company. The Union of the Confederate Forces, and their commanding and menacing position, afforded every advantage to the Chieftains in prosecuting the hostile design, which they had manifested, and enabled the Confederate Chieftains to hold the issues of Peace and War in their hands, and to arbitrate the fate of the Deckan, according to their interests or caprice.

17. At the same time, the position and state of Scindiah's Forces under the Command of his French Officers in Hindostan, and the machinations of Mr. Perron with the adjoining States, and with the Subjects of the Company, and of the Vizier, manifested additional proofs of the hostile designs of the Confederates, and
furnished

furnished these Chieftains with additional means of prosecuting such designs.

18. The primary object of the War, originating in these causes, was to deprive the Confederates of the means, which they possessed, of prosecuting their unwarrantable designs; and the general plan of Military Operations, connected with a corresponding system of Political Arrangements, was calculated to preclude the Confederates from reviving the sources of that Military and Political Power, which they had employed to disturb the Security of our Alliances, Dependancies, and Dominions.

19. The Power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, considered with relation to his means of affecting the Security of the British Empire in India, may be described to have consisted at the commencement of the War, in the following branches of Military and Political Resource:—

First. The efficient state of Scindiah's Military Establishment, under the direction of European Officers, and particularly the formidable condition of his regular Infantry and Artillery, under the Command of those Officers.

Secondly. The possession of an extensive and rich Territory, and of various strong Forts, Magazines, Founderies and Arsenals, with considerable supplies of Ammunition and Military Stores, deposited in convenient Stations upon our Frontiers, contiguous, to the most vulnerable part of the British Dominions in Hindostan.

Thirdly. The Establishment of a large and well disciplined body of Troops, with a formidable train of Artillery under the Command of French Officers within that Territory in Hindostan.

Fourthly. The actual assignment of that Territory in Hindostan to the French Officer holding the Chief Command of those Troops.

Fifthly. The possession of the Person of His Majesty Shah Aulum, under the immediate power of the Forces commanded by French Officers, in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and the
exercise

exercise of the nominal authority of the Mogul, through the French Officers.

Sixthly. The ascendancy established by the Agency of the French Officer in Command of Scindiah's Troops in the North West of Hindostan, over the Rajpoot Chieftains of Jeynagur and Jodepour, and other States and Chieftains in the Northern and Western Provinces of Hindostan, and over many of the Seik Chiefs and others occupying the Territory from the Jumna to the Banks of the Indus ; and the facility afforded by the advanced Posts of Monsieur Perron's Army towards the Indus, of aiding the invasion of the British Dominions through that quarter.

Seventhly. The facility which the possession of the Sea-Port of Baroach afforded to Scindiah of improving his Military Establishment by the accession of French or other European Officers, of Military Supplies and Stores, &c. and even of a Body of French, or other European Auxiliary Troops.

Eighthly. The power of disturbing the tranquillity of the Possessions of the Guikwar, and of the Company, in the Province of Guzerat, by means of Scindiah's intermixed Territories and Fortresses in that Province, and by his claims and influence in that quarter.

Ninthly. The Power of disturbing the tranquillity of the State of Poonah, and the stability of our Alliance with the Peishwah, by Scindiah's intermixed Territories and Fortresses in the vicinity of Poonah, and to the Southward of the River Taptee (especially the Fortrefs and Territory of Ahmednuggur) and by Scindiah's various claims upon the State of Poonah; and by his influence at that Court.

Tenthly. Scindiah's intermixed and bordering Fortresses and Possessions, which enabled him to menace and disturb the Dominions of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and to impair the efficiency of the British Alliance with that Prince; and Scindiah's various claims upon the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and consequent influence at Hyderabad.

Eleventhly. The general magnitude, wealth, and strength of Scindiah's

diah's Dominions and Army, and the reputation of his Military Power, from which he derived a general influence and ascendancy at Poonah, and over all the Mahratta States, and even at Hyderabad; which influence and ascendancy had been uniformly directed to injure the British Power.

20. Under this view of the condition of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Power at the commencement of this War, it was dangerous to the British Empire;

First. By the facilities which it afforded to the French, of injuring the British Interests in India, either in co-operation with Scindiah, or through the independent aid of his French and other European Officers.

Secondly. By maintaining against the British Government, a Rival and hostile influence throughout every Native State in India, and especially amongst our most important Dependants and Allies on the Western side of India.

21. The danger arising from the condition of the Rajah of Berar's Power, with reference to the same considerations, appeared to be, at the commencement of the War;

First. A Military Force greatly inferior to Scindiah's in point of Discipline, Numbers, and Artillery, but furnishing a considerable accession to the general strength of the Confederacy against the British Government.

Secondly. The possession of an extensive Territory, and some strong Forts Commanding the Dominions of the Company, and of the Soubahdar of the Deckan in several vulnerable points.

Thirdly. The Possession of the Province of Cuttack, by which the Rajah of Berar was enabled to interrupt the communication between our Northern and Southern possessions; to facilitate the invasion of Bengal, and of the Northern Circars; and to obtain the aid of French and other European Officers or Troops to be landed in the Province of Cuttack.

Fourthly. The intermixture of the Rajah of Berar's Possessions with

with those of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and his vexatious claims upon the Court of Hyderabad, and his consequent influence at that Court.

Fifthly. The Rajah of Berar's pretensions to the Government of Poonah, and the ascendancy and influence, which he derives from his Descent, connected with the general magnitude of his Dominions and Resources, with his supposed wealth, and with the hostile spirit, which has been manifested by the State of Berar for many years, in counteracting the interests of the British Empire in India.

22. It is not necessary to advert to the State of Holkar's Power, as he has not hitherto been considered to be a Party in the War.

23. It would also be superfluous to enumerate the special objects of the War, as they have been sufficiently described in the view, which the preceding Paragraphs contain of the condition of the Enemy's Power at the commencement of the War.

24. The progress of the War and the glorious success of our Arms in Hindostan and the Deckan, in Guzerat and Orissa, have actually accomplished every requisite object, with respect to the reduction of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Military and Political Power, have materially affected the Rajah of Berar, and have placed in our hands the means of establishing the security of the British Interests against Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar on foundations, which appear to promise considerable duration.

25. At the date of your last dispatch, you could not have been apprized of the extent of Scindiah's Loss, and of our Success against his Power, in every quarter, in which it has been attacked. These considerations however must form the basis of the conditions, which we are empowered to require from Scindiah, at the conclusion of Peace.

26. The French Force under the immediate Command of Monsieur Perron in Hindostan, has been completely destroyed. Nearly the whole Force of Scindiah's Regular Battalions in Hindostan and the Deckan, has been destroyed or dispersed by the Victories obtained under the personal Command of His Excellency General Lake, at Delhi on the 11th September, and at Laswarae on the 1st November; and under your personal Command at Affye on the 23d September; and nearly the whole of Scindiah's Artillery has been taken or destroyed. The greater part of Scindiah's European Officers is now placed under the protection of the British Power. The Territory formerly possessed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, and assigned to Monsieur Perron for the payment of the French Force in Scindiah's service, has been subjected to our authority; Scindiah has lost the Forts of Delhi, Muttra, and Agra, with the adjoining Territory on the Right Bank of the Jumna, and a considerable sum of Money (Twenty-four Lacks of Rupees) taken in the Fort of Agra, and Five Lacks of Rupees at Delhi; with further sums of Money taken at Alyghur, and in other places, and immediately divided by the Troops after the several Actions. The person of His Majesty Shaw Aulum, and the Royal Family, have been placed under the protection of the British Power. Scindiah has been deprived of the means of availing himself of his connection with the Seiks, with the Rajpoots, and with all the Chiefs and States in the North of Hindostan, and the Alliance of several of those Chieftains has been transferred to the British Government. Begum Sumroo has placed herself under the protection of the British Government, and has recalled her Battalions in the Deckan from Scindiah's service. From the State of the Negotiation with Rajah Ambajee at the date of our latest Advices from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it may be expected that Scindiah is now deprived of that portion of his Territorial Possessions in Hindostan, which was placed under the authority of Ambajee, and that Scindiah has altogether lost the support of Ambajee's Power. The Sea-Port of Barozch and its dependant Territory, the Forts
of

of Champaneer and Powanghur, with the whole of Scindiah's Territory in the Province of Guzerat situated to the Northward of Baroach, have been subjected to our authority. The District of Godra has been occupied by our Troops. The Fort and Territory of Ahmednuggur, with the City of Boorhanpoor and the Fort of Affeer-ghur, have also been subjected to the authority of the British Government; and the Fort and District of Jalnapore with other Districts in the Deckan have been occupied by the combined Armies of the British Government and the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

27. The loss sustained by the Rajah of Berar must be considered separately in any Negotiation with that Chief. It is proper however to state that loss in this place, because it has diminished the Power of Scindiah as a Confederate against the British Government and our Allies in the further prosecution of the War.

28. From the Rajah of Berar, all the intermixed Marhatta Territories within the Frontier of the Company on the side of Midnapoor, have been taken and annexed to the British Dominions; and the valuable Province of Cuttack has also been subdued, and nearly settled. The loss of Jaggernaut must deeply affect the consideration of the Rajah of Berar in the eyes of all the Native Powers. It is also reasonable to suppose, that the Military Force of the Rajah of Berar must have suffered considerably at the Battle of Assye, and during his subsequent unsuccessful Operations, until the period of his disgraceful retreat to his own Territories.

29. Under these circumstances, the Power and Dominion of Dowlut Rao Scindiah must be considered to have suffered a degree of reduction nearly amounting to total ruin; and the Rajah of Berar, with such reduction as he has suffered in his separate resources, appears to be at the Mercy of the British Government for the remainder of his Possessions, without any further hope, (in
the

the event of a continuance of the War), than that which he may found on the existing remnant of Scindiah's Power.

30. You have not apprized me of your opinion with regard to the degree of connection remaining between Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar since the separation of their Forces. The proposition of Appah Deffaye, tending to represent Scindiah as a Mediator for the Rajah of Berar and for Holkar, furnishes no proof of the subsistence of the Confederacy between Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. This representation may have been fabricated by Appah Deffaye, or by Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, or by Scindiah, for the purposes of their own interests, or for the gratification of the characteristic vanity and pride of the Marhatta Chieftains.

31. It is therefore possible, that in the present state of the relation between the two Chiefs, neither can expect cordial or effectual support from the aid of the other, while it is evident, that the cause of both must have suffered from their common loss and disgrace, during the continuance of the Confederacy.

32. Scindiah cannot entertain any just hope founded upon his own power and resources of recovering any part of his Possessions, or of retrieving any branch of his affairs by the further progress of the War.

33. Scindiah can entertain no hope of effectual assistance from the Rajah of Berar, who must also expect to suffer additional loss, if not utter destruction, from a protracted War with the British Power, in its present condition.

34. It is not probable, that either Scindiah or the Rajah of Berar found any expectation of assistance from the co-operation of Holkar. If Holkar shall engage in the War, his operations will probably be directed to his own separate purposes: no apprehension exists of Holkar's success in any important enterprize,
either

either for the attainment of his own objects, or of those of the Confederacy. The means which may be employed to conciliate Holkar, may also be expected to prove successful.

35. From the French it is nearly impossible that either Scindiah or the Rajah of Berar could now derive any aid, even if those Chieftains, after the defection of Monsieur Perron, should be disposed to accept such assistance; nor is it probable, in the present state of the French Power in India, and in Europe, that France could make such an attempt upon any part of our Dominions in India, as might operate to divert our Forces from the effectual prosecution of another Campaign against Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, and even against Holkar, if he should mix in the War.

36. On the other hand, the resources of the British Government in India, are fully equal to the continuance of the War for another Campaign, if such a delay should appear to be necessary, for the purpose of placing our security on solid foundations.

37. An early conclusion of the War is however highly desirable, if it can be obtained by such means, as shall effectually secure the just objects of the War, and the stability of Peace.

38. The situation of the Enemy therefore, (combined with that of the British Government,) has reduced every important question respecting the Conditions of Peace, to considerations of policy and justice. No necessity exists to require a speedy conclusion of Peace on terms in any degree inadequate to our just Rights and permanent Security.

39. Any appearance on our part of a solicitude for the early termination of the War would probably frustrate that desirable object, and a premature or defective Treaty of Peace would open fresh and abundant sources of War, from which innumerable

merable calamities would flow hereafter, when we might not retain the advantages, which we now possess, for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

40. The restoration to Dowlut Rao Scindiah of any part of the Territories conquered from that Chieftain is therefore to be viewed as an act of mere concession and liberal clemency on the part of the British Government, proceeding from those principles of moderation and prudence, which constitute the foundations of our Policy in India.

41. It would neither be just, humane, nor honorable to insist upon the reduction of Scindiah's Power to any extent unnecessary to secure the just objects of the War, together with the safety of the British Power and of its Allies. The British Government will never deem any course of Policy to be consistent with its wisdom and true interests, which is repugnant to the genuine dictates of justice, humanity and honour.

42. My duty requires me to employ every effort to reduce the Power of the Enemy within the bounds prescribed by the security of the interests committed to my charge; but it would be equally injurious to the glory and Power of this Government to prosecute War for purposes of Vengeance, and to urge the fall of a Conquered Enemy, beyond the limits of our own safety and self defence.

43. The state of the War, and the conduct of Scindiah might have been such, as to require the entire destruction of Scindiah's Power for purposes absolutely necessary to our security; In the present circumstances, it appears to me to be unnecessary to proceed to that extremity, and under this impression, I now proceed to signify to you the conditions, upon which, I am prepared to conclude Peace with Scindiah.

44. The most advantageous basis of a Peace with Scindiah
would

would certainly be formed by his accession to the General Defensive Alliance, and by his acceptance of a Subsidiary Force from the British Government on the terms of the Treaties of Hyderabad and Basseen, according to the propositions tendered to Scindiah by Colonel Collins, at various periods of time: Copies of those Propositions are forwarded to you, for your information and guidance.

45. In order to explain to you, in the most distinct manner, the nature of my views with regard to the conclusion of Peace with Scindiah, it will be necessary to consider the effect, which Scindiah's acceptance of a Subsidiary Alliance, ought to be permitted to produce upon the terms of Peace.

46. For this purpose, as well as with a view to apprise you of my ultimate determination with regard to a Cessation of Hostilities with Scindiah, I deem it to be advisable to state three distinct plans of Peace with Scindiah, modified according to the circumstances of each respective Case.

(A.) *First.* The terms of Peace with Scindiah which would be most desirable, if he should not accept a Subsidiary Alliance.

(B.) *Secondly.* The terms of Peace which must ultimately be required from Scindiah, even at the hazard of continuing the War, if Scindiah should decline a Subsidiary Alliance.

(C.) *Thirdly.* The terms of Peace to be concluded with Scindiah upon the basis of a Subsidiary Alliance.

F I R S T P L A N A.

A R T I C L E I. (a a.)

There shall be Peace and Friendship between the British Government and all its Allies, and Dependants, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

A R T I C L E I.

All Territories, Rights, and Pretensions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah

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ab, situated to the Northward of the Territories of Oudepoor, Jodepoor and Jyenagur, to be ceded to the Company.

A R T I C L E II.

The Rajahs of Oudepoor, Jodepoor, and Jyenagur, to be independant of Scindiah, and included in the Treaty of Peace, as Allies of the British Government.

A R T I C L E III.

Scindiah's Claims on the Ranah of Gohud to be renounced. The Ranah of Gohud to be independant of Scindiah, and included in the Treaty of Peace, as an Ally of the British Government.

A R T I C L E IV.

All Territories now held by Ambajee, to be ceded to the British Government. Ambajee to be independant of Scindiah, and to be included in the Treaty of Peace, as an Ally of the British Government.

A R T I C L E V.*

Scindiah to renounce all interference or connection with the Chiefs and Territories of Macherry and Bhurtpoor, of Calpee and Janfi; with the Chiefs or Territories, situated between the Right Bank of the Jumna, and the River Sutledge; with the Chiefs and Territories of Bundelcund and Bogglecund, and with any Chief or Territory situated to the Northward of the Province of Malwa, and all claims whatever on all those Chiefs and Territories.

A R T I C L E VI.*

Scindiah to renounce all Claims upon the Seik Chiefs, or Territories.

A R T I C L E VII.*

All Chiefs and States, who may have assisted the British Government during the War, to be protected from injury, although their Territory may be ceded to Scindiah by the Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE VIII.*

All Treaties concluded by General Lake, or Major General Wellesley, or by the British Government with any Chiefs or States during the War, to be acknowledged and confirmed by the Treaty of Peace, and all Alliances formed by the British Government during the War, to be acknowledged and confirmed by the Treaty of Peace.

* Note to explain the intention of Articles 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, respecting the exclusion of Scindiah's influence over the Petty States in Hindostan.

Ambajee's Territories extend to Serong, and include Gohud and the District of Kutchwala, yielding it is stated, thirteen Lacs of Rupees annually.

Within these Territories are the independant Chieftains of

Kota,	} Situated between Kota and Serong.
Bhoonie,	
Lagoghur,	
Chanderee,	
Dutteah,	
Janfi,	
Calpy and Narwa.	

The other Chieftains to be rendered independant of Scindiah, and to be included in the Treaty of Peace, appear to be

I. THE SEIKHS.

II. THE RAJPOOTS : viz.

- 1 Jeypoor,
- 2 Jodepoor,
- 3 Oudepoor,
- 4 Petty Chiefship of Kerowlie,
- 5 Petty Chiefship of Kithenghar, near Agimere,
- 6 The Chief of Macherry, called the Row Rajah, whose Capital is Alwar, and with whom a Treaty has been concluded by General Lake.
- 7 The District of Beykancer. And
8. Generally all Territories lying to the Northward of Oudepoor, Kutchwara (Ambajee's District, which is to be included) and Behut, so as to include the Passes in that quarter leading into Hindostan.

III. The JAUTS. The principal of whom are the Rajah of Gohud, and the Bhurtpoor Rajah, with the latter of whom a Treaty has already been concluded by General Lake.

IV. THE DISTRICTS of

Dundelcund,	} See Rennell's Map of Hindostan.
Poggelcund,	
Lepaul,	
Gurrah,	
Chundail,	
Schajepoor,	
Chohan,	
Bittonja,	
Singrowla.	

Some Petty Chieftains may have been omitted in this list, but General Wellesley is recommended to call upon Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, who possesses the most accurate information with regard to the Province of Malwa, and the Countries in its vicinity.

This Note was rather intended for the purpose of apprizing General Wellesley, of the general outline of the limits within which it was the Governor General's desire to confine the Power of Scindiah, than to form the ground of any enumeration of Districts in the Treaty of Peace. The Governor General in a Letter of the 17th January 1804, to Major General Wellesley observes.—“ I am aware that over some of the Districts enumerated in the Notes, Scindiah has never exercised any authority, and perhaps never advanced any pretensions. My wish was merely to explain to you the extent of the Boundary which I desired to oppose to Scindiah's Power. By some accidental error, the name of the District of Bopaul has been inserted in the Note. You will be pleased to correct this mistake, as it was not my intention that the District of Bopaul should in any manner be brought into question.”

ARTICLE

A R T I C L E IX.

His Majesty Shah Aulum, and the Royal Family, to be under the protection of the British Government, and Scindiah to renounce all concern in His Majesty's Affairs.

A R T I C L E X.

The Fortrefs and City of Baroach, with the whole Territory Dependant thereon, to be retained by the Company.

A R T I C L E XI.

The Fortrefs of Powanghur and the Fort and District of Champoneer, to be retained by the Company.

A R T I C L E XII.

All other Districts in Guzerat, belonging to Scindiah within () distance of the Sea, to be ceded to the Company.

A R T I C L E XIII.

The Fortrefs of Ahmednuggur, with the Territory dependant thereon, to be ceded to the Peishwah.

A R T I C L E XIV.

All Territories belonging to Scindiah, situated to the Southward and Eastward of the Adjantee Hills, including the Fort and District of Jalnapoor, and all Districts in which Scindiah may have exercised a joint right with the Soubahdar of the Dekan to collect the Revenues, to be ceded to the Soubahdar of the Dekan.

A R T I C L E XV.

Scindiah to renounce all Claims of Choute of whatever denomination on the Soubahdar of the Dekan, and on all Allies of the British Government.

A R T I C L E XVI.

Scindiah to renounce all Claims of whatever denomination upon the Nizam, the Peishwah, the Guikwar, and all Allies of the Company.

A R T I C L E XVII.

Scindiah to dismiss from his Service, all Europeans now entertained

tained therein, and never to entertain any European in his Service, without the exprefs consent of the British Government.

A R T I C L E XVIII.

Scindiah never to entertain in his Service any Native Subject of the British Government, without the exprefs permission of the British Government.

A R T I C L E XIX.

The British Government and Scindiah constantly to maintain Resident Envoys at their respective Durbars, for the preservation of mutual good understanding.

A R T I C L E XX.

The Fort of Affeerghur, and the City of Boorhanpore, with all the Territories Dependant thereon in Candeish, to be restored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

A R T I C L E XXI.

The District of Godra to be restored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

A R T I C L E XXII.

All Territories and Possessions Conquered from Dowlut Rao Scindiah in Malwa and Candeish to the Northward of the Taptee, to be restored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

A R T I C L E XXIII.

All Territories and Possessions belonging to the Peishwah in Malwa or Candeish to the Northward of the Taptee, to be Ceded to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

47. This Plan provides effectually for every object of Security against the Power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and it is my earnest desire, that an effort should be made to obtain all these Conditions, unless Scindiah can be induced to accede to a Subsidiary Alliance with the Company. If Scindiah should object to such an Alliance, it will then be necessary to consider the ultimate terms which must be required from Scindiah at the hazard of continuing the War.

48. In stating these terms, the most clear method will be to refer to Plan (A), marking such Articles as must be maintained without alteration by letter (B), and stating such modifications as are admissible in any Article respectively.

S E C O N D P L A N (B).

Article 1st,	}	B.
Article 2d,		
Article 3d,		
Article 4th.		
Article 5th.		
Article 6th.		
Article 7th.		
Article 8th.		
Article 9th.		
Article 10th.		

Article 11th.

The Fortrefs of Powanghur, and the Fort and District of Champoncer to be restored to Scindiah.

Article 12th. B.

Article 13th.

The Fort of Ahmednuggur, and a Territory depending thereon amounting to (), to be retained by the Peishwah. The remaining Territory of Ahmednuggur, to be restored to Scindiah, under an engagement, that Scindiah shall never maintain in that District a Military Force beyond the amount of (), or beyond the amount necessary for the collection of the Revenue, and the maintenance of the Police of the Country.

Article 14th.	}	B.
Article 15th.		
Article 16th.		
Article 17th.		
Article 18th.		
Article 19th.		
Article 20th.		
Article 21st.		
Article 22d.		

Art-

Article 23d.

This Article may probably be omitted, if the restitutions stated in the preceding Article, be made to Scindiah. This Article, however, might perhaps be received by Scindiah, as a Compensation for the retention of Territory in the vicinity of Baroach, and on the Sea Coast, as specified in Articles 10th and 12th of this Plan.

49. This Plan (B) differs from your propositions, in Article 4th, which stipulates for the Cession of the Territories, held by Ambajee; in the Articles 10th and 12th, respecting the retention of the Territory of Baroach and Scindiah's Maritime Possessions in Guzerat; and in Article 13th, which imposes restrictions upon the amount of the Force to be maintained by Scindiah, in the District of Ahmednuggur. Articles 17th, 18th, and 19th, are also additions to your propositions. The independance of Ambajee and the Arrangements of the Territory held by him, have probably been guaranteed already by the Commander in Chief. This Article therefore will not admit of alteration.

50. The admission of Scindiah into any part of the District of Guzerat is extremely objectionable; and if it be practicable, it would tend much to the Stability of the Peace, to exclude Scindiah altogether from all intermixture with the Territories of our Allies. The same reasoning applies with additional Force, against the restitution of any part of the Territory of Ahmednuggur. The restoration of any portion of Scindiah's authority in a possession contiguous to Poonah, and to the Frontier of the Nizam, ought to be avoided.

51. The restitution of Powanghur, Champoneer and Godra appears to be less dangerous, than any other restitution proposed in Guzerat. The absolute exclusion of Scindiah from any Maritime Possession appears to me to be indispensable.

52. Your

52. Your reasoning respecting the Fort of Affeerghur, and the City of Boorhanpoor, is perfectly satisfactory.

53. The Articles (17th and 18th) respecting the exclusion from Scindiah's Service, of all European Officers, and British Subjects, European or Native, are indispensable.

54. The 19th Article, respecting the Residence of Envoys, is also absolutely necessary.

55. The alterations which I have made upon your propositions, appear to me to be extremely desirable, if not absolutely necessary for our Security against Scindiah.

56. You will however, be more competent to form a correct view of many details of this subject, than it is possible for me to take at this distance ; you can also ascertain correctly the precise degree in which Scindiah's means of continuing the War have been reduced by our success, and therefore, although my judgment would incline me to apprehend danger from any concessions, beyond the limits of this Plan (B), I authorize you to exercise your discretion in changing or modifying any of the Articles, (excepting Articles 4th, 17th, 18th, and 19th,) bearing in mind, however, the general tenor and spirit of my Instructions.

57. In my opinion, the terms of Peace, granted to Scindiah, by this Plan (B), are not only just and equitable, but liberal, considered with reference to the relative situation of the Belligerent Powers.

58. The principal objects to be observed in the conditions of Peace with Scindiah, should be to limit his Military Power and Resources, and to preclude his intercourse with France, his interference with our Allies and Dependants, and his resumption of the means of menacing our Frontier, and of disturbing the internal tranquillity of our Dominions.

59. If

59. If Scindiah should conclude a Treaty of Peace with the British Government upon the Basis of a Subsidiary Alliance, and should enter with sincerity into that Alliance, I should feel no difficulty in conceding every point stated in your propositions, as far as they respect restitution of Territory.

60. The Articles 4th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, of the two preceding Plans, admit of no change or modification.

61. In order to render this division of the Subject entirely distinct, I have thought it proper to enumerate the several Articles of a Treaty under this Plan.

All Articles of Plan (B) to be retained in this Treaty without alteration, will be marked (C.) and any admissible alterations or modifications will be stated under such Articles, as are to be altered or modified.

T H I R D P L A N (C)

ARTICLES	1st.	} C.
	2d.	
	3d.	
	4th.	
	5th.	
	6th.	
	7th.	
	8th.	
	9th.	

Article 10th.

To be modified according to your proposition, retaining only the Fortrefs and City of Baroach, with an adequate Territory.

Article 11th, as in Plan B. (C.) Article 12th, in Plans (A) and (B) to be omitted. Article 13th, the Fortrefs only of Ahmednuggur, with a sufficient Territory to be retained.

Article

Article 14th.	} C.
Article 15th.	
Article 16th.	
Article 17th.	
Article 18th.	
Article 19th.	
Article 20th.	
Article 21st.	
Article 22d.	

Article 23d. It would be desirable to effect an Exchange of the Peishwah's Territories, in Malwa, and Candeish, Northward of the Taptee, for the Districts of Ahmednuggur; and if those Territories in Malwa, and Candeish should not prove an adequate Compensation to Scindiah, an endeavour might be made to Compensate to him by a further Arrangement. Perhaps however, the determination, which I now proceed to state, may appear to furnish adequate Compensation for any difference between the value of the Districts of Ahmednuggur, and those which the Peishwah may cede to Scindiah, in Malwa and Candeish.

62. If Scindiah should agree to accept a Subsidiary Force, of the amount of that stationed at Hyderabad, I would require no other assignment of Territory, or of other funds for the payment of the Subsidy, than that comprehended in the Articles of the Treaty proposed in this Plan (C).

63. In this event, you will annex the Subsidiary Engagements on the part of the British Government to the Articles already stated, omitting any assignment of Territory, or of other Funds for the payment of the Subsidy on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

64. As it is possible, however, that it may be satisfactory to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to assign by the Terms of the Treaty in the form of Security for the payment of the Subsidy, the whole or part of the Territories, required to be ceded to the British Government
by

by the preceding Articles, I authorize you to accede to any such proposition on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, provided the cession of all such Territory shall contain a complete renunciation of all Right or Claim of Sovereignty or Authority on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and an acknowledgement of the perpetual Rights of Sovereignty of the British Government over such Territory, to the extent in which Scindiah may possess the Right or Power of ceding or acknowledging [such perpetual Sovereignty.

65. In the present condition of Scindiah's Affairs, it is not improbable that he may be inclined to seek the Protection of a Subsidiary Force of British Troops, from which alone, he can now expect to derive effectual Support against Holkar, or even the means of maintaining himself against the Tributaries, and Dependants, which will remain nominally annexed to his Dominion, at the close of the War.

66. As the preceding observations contain every instruction necessary to enable you to negotiate and conclude Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and as you have already received the notifications of the concessions to be required from the Rajah of Berar, I shall dispatch this Letter, reserving for future consideration such instructions as may appear to me to be necessary to regulate the Partition of our Conquests with the Allies, and to complete the system of a general Pacification of the Native Powers of Hindostan and the Deckan.

67. In reviewing this dispatch, I perceive that I have not noticed an omission in the Plan of Peace with Scindiah contained in your dispatch of the 11th November, this omission is supplied in the Eighth Article, of each of the three Plans A. B. C. and as the substance of that Article was brought under your particular consideration by the Notes dispatched to you on the 26th of October, I am satisfied that this subject will engage
your

your attention in the Negotiation of Peace with any of the
Belligerent Powers.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

FORT WILLIAM,
11th of December, 1803.



A P P E N D I X E.

*Conferences between Major General Wellesley, and the
Ambassador of the Rajah of Berar.*

MEMORANDUM OF THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY AND THE AMBASSADOR OF THE RAJAH OF BERAR.

NOVEMBER 30, 1803.

JESWUNT RAO RAMCHUNDER brought a letter from the Rajah of Berar, and desired to have a meeting with Major General Wellesley. He came in the evening, and had a conference with Major General Wellesley, at which were present Major General Wellesley, Govind Rao, and Mr. Elphinstone.

He began by saying that the Rajah of Berar was the antient Ally of the Company, and he went through a long history of his arrival at Scindiah's Camp, of his conversations with Colonel Collins, and of Colonel Collins' departure from the Camp, because the Rajah would not *obey* his orders to return to his own Country. Jeswunt Rao then said, that Ahmednuggur and Baroach were taken, the War commenced, and he was sent here to endeavour to put an end to it.

Major General Wellesley replied, that it certainly was material to the cause of the Rajah of Berar, that it should be proved, that he had not been the aggressor in the War; as, if he should prove that, however successful the British Troops had been, the justice of the cause would be on the side of the Rajah, and he certainly would be entitled to some consideration. But Major General Wellesley observed, the justice of the British cause had been as clear, as the valour of the British Troops had been conspicuous, and their exertions successful.

He then related the facts as they had occurred, from the time the Rajah marched from Nagpour to the period of the breaking out of the War; he alluded particularly to the letter written by the Rajah to Azim ool Omrah*, and to the notoriety of the

* Prime Minister to the late Nizam,

reports that the Marhatta Chieftains were confederated to attack the British Government; and he concluded by asserting the right of the British Government, to call for explanations in assembling their Armies on the frontiers of the Nizam, or to disperse them if those explanations were not satisfactory, and to go to War if they refused to disperse the formidable armaments, for the assembling of which, no cause could be assigned, excepting to attack the British Government.

Major General Wellesley denied that Colonel Collins had quitted Scindiah's Camp because his orders were not obeyed; but he quitted it, because no satisfactory explanation was given of the intentions of the Chiefs in assembling their Armies, and they refused to separate them.

The Vaqueel replied, that the Countries in which the Armies had been assembled, belonged to the Rajah of Berar; that he had gone there for the purpose of meeting Scindiah, and of settling a dispute between him and Holkar. That the Peishwah had made a Treaty with the English, and, contrary to the custom of the Marhatta Empire, had not previously communicated with the other Marhatta Chiefs; and that the letter which had been written to Azim ool Omrah alluded only to that Treaty, and that he had no intention of making War when he wrote that letter.

Major General Wellesley, in reply, asked what business the Rajah of Berar had to interfere between Scindiah and Holkar; and, if he did interfere, why he should bring his Army to that particular part of his territories?

In reply, the Vaqueel said, that the Rajah interfered between Scindiah and Holkar, because those Chiefs had for many years been at War, and had plundered each other; and had destroyed the whole of Hindostan; and that lately the English had obliged Holkar to quit Poonah, and that the Rajah had been desirous to make Peace between them; as, if he did not, they would have fallen upon his Country. He said, that these Chiefs were great Men with large Armies, and that it was impossible to mediate between them without an Army.

Major

Major General Wellesley replied, that he believed the Vaqueel had stated the true cause of the mediation, which was to save the Rajah's Country, and to form a Confederacy which should cause an invasion of that of the Nizam; but the Major General observed, that it was a curious mode of conducting a mediation for a Prince to go with a smaller Army, and seat himself in the Camp of One with a more powerful one; that if he had mediated with an Army at Nagpour, the excuse might be admitted; otherwise, it could not.

The Vaqueel then said, that the reason for which he had joined Scindiah was, that Holkar was strong, and Scindiah was weak, and would have been overpowered without the Rajah's assistance.

In reply, Major General Wellesley observed, that the contrary was the fact; that Scindiah had driven Holkar out of Hindostan, and had seized all the possessions of his family; but that supposing the fact to be as the Vaqueel had represented it, a curious mode had been adopted of strengthening Scindiah and weakening Holkar; namely, by transferring to the latter all the territories of his family. He concluded by observing, that these futile arguments and misrepresentations of facts would certainly do no good to the Rajah's cause, and only tended to prove more clearly the fact, that the Rajah had been the original cause of the War.

In respect to the Treaty of Basseen, Major General Wellesley observed, that the Rajah had stated that he had no objection to that Treaty, and he would not allow that ever to be brought forward as the cause of the War, or of assembling the Armies. At all events the Major General said, he denied the right of the Marhatta Chiefs to be consulted by the Peishwah before he should make a Treaty, by which His Highness's Government alone was to be bound.

A long argument then ensued upon the subject of the letters written by Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah to Major General Wellesley immediately previous to the War, which was to the same purport, as in the conference with Scindiah's Vaqueels; and the facts were equally misrepresented.

Major General Wellesley replied to this argument by relating what
 passed

passed in the Rajah's Tent, as stated in Colonel Collins's dispatch.

The Vaqueel then said, that the Rajah was now desirous of Peace, whatever might have been the cause of the War.

Major General Wellesley asked what powers he had, and in what manner he proposed, that Peace should be brought about.

In reply, the Vaqueel said that he had been ordered by the Rajah to learn Major General Wellesley's wishes upon that subject, and to act in conformity thereto.

In reply, Major General Wellesley recapitulated the injuries received from, and the various acts of aggression committed by the Rajah; the losses sustained and expences incurred by the Company in the War, and their astonishing and rapid success; for all which the Major General said, that compensation would be required as the price of the Peace; and he asked the Vaqueel, whether he was empowered to treat on that basis.

In reply, the Vaqueel said he was not, and used the old arguments regarding the injuries the Rajah had received, which was overturned in the same manner as before.

Major General Wellesley said, that if the Vaqueel had no powers, it was necessary that he should apply for sufficient powers, and that in the mean time he might remain in some of the towns in the neighbourhood of the Camp.

The Vaqueel then expressed an anxious desire, that hostilities should be suspended, and that he should be allowed to remain in Camp.

In reply, Major General Wellesley positively refused to suspend hostilities till Peace should be concluded; and as to his remaining, Major General Wellesley observed, that it could answer no purpose, and that it was very inconvenient to him to have any body in his Camp belonging to the Enemy, who did not possess full powers to settle a Peace. He therefore recommended that the Vaqueel should go to Elichpour, or any other place he might chuse in the neighbourhood.

DECEMBER 9, 1804.

Ragojee Bhoonslah's Vaqueel Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, came
to

to Major General Wellesley's tent, at which were present Major General Wellesley, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao. After some conversation, Jeswunt Rao produced two letters from Ragojee Bhoonslah, in both of which, that Chief expressed his consent to give compensation to the Company in a Peace for the injuries they had received, and he wished that Major General Wellesley would state what would be required.

Major General Wellesley answered, that he should require for the Nizam, that his boundary should be extended to the Hills, on which are, Gawilghur and Nernullah to the Northward, and to the Wurda River to the Eastward. That besides this, Ragojee Bhoonslah should renounce all claims of every description on all the Nizam's territories within his new boundary.

For the Company, Major General Wellesley said, he should require the Province of Cuttack, and the Port of Balasore, to be connected by a convenient frontier with the Company's other territories.

Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder said in reply, that Major General Wellesley was master of the Country, and might take what he pleased; but that if the Rajah lost all that had been demanded, nothing would remain. He added that there was no occasion to take so much for the Nizam's Government, and he wished that less were taken for the Nizam, and more for the Company.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the Rajah was a great Politician, and ought to have calculated rather better his chances of success before he commenced the War; but that having commenced it, it was proper that he should suffer, before he should get out of the scrape.

In respect to the Nizam, Major General Wellesley said, that he was the antient Ally of the Company; and the British Government would never give him up; and it was peculiarly necessary to provide compensation for him to be taken from Ragojee Bhoonslah, because the Rajah had in the most barbarous manner plundered his Country. Major General Wellesley added, *that* indeed had been the only mode of carrying on the War which the Rajah had adopted; and it was perfectly consistent with justice

tice, that at the Peace, he should make sacrifices correspondent to the injuries he had done.

Jeswunt Rao then said, that he hoped the demands were confined to Cuttack and the Countries West of the Wurda, and that the Company would not interfere between the Rajah and the Peishwah in Gurry Mundela.

Major General Wellesley replied, that all that he should require for the Peishwah, would be a fair and just mode of settling the joint claims of His Highness and Ragojee Bhonslah, to any territory, the revenues of which they might collect jointly.

Major General Wellesley said, that another demand he had to make was that Treaties made with Dependants of Ragojee's should be confirmed.

Jeswunt Rao asked, what Treaties, and with what Chiefs?

Major General Wellesley replied, that he should be informed in due time.

Major General Wellesley said, that another demand he had to make was, that Ragojee Bhonslah should never take any Frenchmen in to his service, or any European the subject of a Government which should be at War with the British Government, or any British Subject, whether European or Native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

Jeswunt Rao answered, that he had no objection to this Article; that the Rajah had no Europeans in his service, and never intended to have any.

Major General Wellesley said, that another demand he should make would be, that each Government should have at the Court of the other, an authorized Envoy.

To this Jeswunt Rao replied, that, that was a natural consequence of the Peace.

A Conversation then ensued upon the demands, which Jeswunt Rao canvassed particularly, and among other things declared, that if Major General Wellesley took those territories from the Rajah, and the Fort of Gawilghur, nothing would remain of his former state. He then said, that the Rajah had old claims for Grats
and

and Gram upon certain Territories of the Nizam, and asked whether those were to be relinquished.

In reply, Major General Wellesley said, every claim of every description must be entirely relinquished. He said that these trifling claims were the cause of constant quarrels, and the enforcing them had been the source of all the evils which the Nizam's Government had suffered; and that till they were entirely relinquished, there could be no Peace.

Jeswunt Rao then desired, that Major General Wellesley would consent to a cessation of Hostilities.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he could not. He recommended to Jeswunt Rao Ramehunder, if he was authorized to do so, to sign the Peace immediately, and to send it off to the Rajah to be ratified.

Major General Wellesley said, that he did not wish to do the Rajah more injury than he had done him already, and hinted that delays were dangerous. He said that four days must elapse before the Rajah's sentiments upon the proposed Peace could be known, and supposing that he should desire his Minister to sign it, four days more must elapse before the Treaty could be ratified.

Jeswunt Rao then said, that three or four days could not possibly make any difference, and he wished to refer the subject to the Rajah.

Major General Wellesley begged that Jeswunt Rao would recollect what he had said to him upon this point.

A long conversation ensued upon the suspension of hostilities, in the course of which, Jeswunt Rao begged that Major General Wellesley would fix a place where the Rajah should remain, if he would not agree to stop hostilities.

This, Major General Wellesley declined, as he said that by doing that, he would actually engage to cease Hostilities, which he was determined not to do, till the Rajah should have signed the Peace, and the Ratification should have been given into his hands.

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When Jeswunt Rao was going away, Major General Wellesley said, that the Peace which he was about to make with the Rajah, must be really a sincere one.

He said, that it had long been a favourite object with the Rajah to form a Confederacy against the British Government; and that he had succeeded lately.

Major General Wellesley said, it was true that the Confederacy had failed to produce any one of the objects for which it had been formed, and that he knew it no longer existed. But it was necessary that the Rajah should formally declare that he no longer adhered to it, and as the War with some of the other Confederates might still continue, notwithstanding the Peace with the Rajah, Major General Wellesley said that he should require that a hostage should reside with him, as a security for the performance of this Engagement, until Peace should be concluded with the other Confederates; Major General Wellesley particularly explained, that the person who should be sent as an hostage, must be informed for what purpose he is sent.

Jeswunt Rao made no objection to this demand.

DECEMBER 12, 1803.

Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, came to Major General Wellesley's Tent, at which were present Major General Wellesley, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao. He presented a letter from the Rajah of Berar.

He then intreated General Wellesley to moderate his demand for the Soubah of the Deckan. He quoted many instances in which the two States had been at War, and sometimes the Rajah, and sometimes the Nizam had the advantage; but he said, that they had never made demands of Territory. He then said, that it would be better that Major General Wellesley should allow the Rajah to settle his Peace with the Soubah, and that he was convinced he would not make such a demand.

Major General Wellesley said, that he had made that demand on the behalf of the Allies; and he did not deny that he intended

tended that territory for the Soubah of the Deckan, as a small compensation for the losses he had sustained by the War, in consequence of the plunder of the Rajah. That he should not relinquish that demand, and that he must insist upon the Country being delivered over to the Government of the Allies. Afterwards, if the Rajah could prevail by fair means on the Soubah to restore it, that would be another consideration, in which, Major General Wellesley said, he did not see at that moment, that the British Government would have any concern.

A long conversation followed in which the same arguments were repeated, and the Vaqueel denied that the Rajah had plundered the Nizam's Territory; Major General Wellesley replied, that he knew that the Rajah had marched from the Tapti for the purpose of plundering these Territories; and that he knew that the Rajah had done as he intended, for that it had fallen to his lot to follow the Rajah and drive him out, and that he had been a Witness of the Rajah's conduct.

DECEMBER 16, 1803.

Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder came to Major General Wellesley's Tent, at which were present Major General Wellesley, Major Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao.

Major General Wellesley asked, whether any answer had been received from the Rajah, to the letter written, containing the terms on which Major General Wellesley thought it possible to conclude a Peace.

The Vaqueel replied, that an answer had been received; and he would give it in detail on each particular demand. He then said that the Rajah had no objection to giving the compensation required to the Company; but that he hoped they would not ask for more than half the province of Cuttack. That Jaggernaut was his own Pagoda, and he was desirous to retain it. That his honor was involved in this point, and he was hopeful it would not be insisted on.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the whole Province of
Cuttack

Cuttack was absolutely necessary, that the Company had long been desirous to obtain this Province, in order that there might not be a break in the communication between Calcutta and Madras, and that to take only half of it, or to allow the Rajah to retain that part in which was situated the Pagoda, would entirely defeat that great object. That in respect to the Pagoda it was well known, that no power in India paid so much attention to buildings of that description as the British Government; that every body had access to them as they pleased, in the utmost safety, for the purposes of religion; and that nothing would prevent the Rajah from using that Pagoda hereafter, as he had done hitherto.

After some conversation, this point was given up.

The Vaqueel then said that the Rajah had but two possessions, Cuttack and Berar. That he had granted the former, and he could not consent to cede the latter. That he would give a compensation to the Soubah of the Deccan in money.

Major General Wellefley replied, that money would not compensate for the injuries the Soubah had received, and the risks he had incurred; that territory was absolutely necessary, and territory must be given, if the Rajah wanted Peace.

The Vaqueel repeated his objection, and said that the whole of Berar to the Wurda could not be given without a sacrifice of the Rajah's State.

Major General Wellefley replied, that it was not wished to destroy the Rajah's State, and he asked what portion of the country the Rajah was willing to give. The answer was one-quarter of their revenues which he enjoyed, which might amount to Five Lacks of Rupees annually.

Major General Wellefley replied, that, that would not answer; that he was not desirous to ruin the Rajah, but that the Soubah of Deccan must have at least Thirty Lacks of Rupees annually from the Rajah; or if the whole of the country claimed was not equal to that, the Wurda River for a boundary.

This

This point was at last ceded, and it was agreed, that the Soubah should have the Wurda for a boundary.

In defining the Northern boundary, Major General Wellesley said, that the Rajah should have back the Forts of Gawilghur and Nerwulla.

The Vaqueel asked for country to support the Garrisons of Nerwulla and Gawilghur, and Major General Wellesley agreed that the Rajah should have districts contiguous to the Forts, (which he would know hereafter,) to the amount of Four Lacks of Rupees annually.

The Vaqueel then demanded that the Rajah should retain the claims of Ser Desmouky, which he said, he held by a grant from the Peishwah, and of Grafs, and other trifling claims in the country ceded.

Major General Wellesley replied, that all claims of every description on these and all the territories of the Allies must be entirely renounced. That in respect to the Peishwah's claim of Ser Desmouky, that would easily be settled by the British Government, between His Highness and the Soubah of the Deckan.

The Vaqueel then said, that having ceded these extensive countries, he hoped that the Rajah would be free from all claims of the Peishwah and the Nizam on his territories; and that all the Sunnuds and Treaties would be held good.

After much argument upon this point, it was agreed, that the British Government should mediate and arbitrate, according to the principles of justice, between its Allies on the one hand, and the Rajah on the other.

The Vaqueel said, that the Rajah must depend upon the justice and generosity of the Company; otherwise, the Peishwah would lay claim to all his remaining territories.

The Vaqueel said, that the Rajah had no objection to the demand respecting Europeans, or to that respecting Vaqueels; but he did not understand that demand respecting treaties made with other Chiefs.

Major General Wellesley stated the reasons for which Officers
in

in different situations had been authorized to make treaties with the subjects and feudatories of the Confederated Marhatta Chiefs ; those for which it was absolutely necessary to adhere to these engagements ; and those for which it was impossible to state the names of the feudatories at the present moment. He said the demand was indispensable, and must be complied with ; at the same time, he declared, there was no intention to injure the Rajah's State, and that he might rely with security on the honor of the British Government, that no engagement should be entered into, after it should be known, that the Peace had been concluded.

The Vaqueel said, the Rajah had no objection to renounce the Confederacy, and that he would give no assistance to the Company's Enemies. In respect to an hostage which it was explained to him, it was necessary to give for the Rajah's sincerity, till the War should be concluded, the Vaqueel said, that excepting the Rajah's Brother, his Son, and his Nephew, any other Sirdar in the State that might be demanded, should be sent.

In reply, Major General Wellefley said, that as this Treaty appeared to be made in the spirit of Friendship, and a desire of Peace, he would not insist on having any hostage ; but would rely on the Rajah's honor and his sense of his own interest, in adhering to it.

The Vaqueel then desired, that the treaty should be put into writing, which was done immediately.

Major General Wellefley left the Tent, and in the evening returned to it again, with Major Malcolm, to sign the Treaty.

The Vaqueel proposed, that an Article should be inserted, providing for the Rajah's rights under grants from the Peishwah ; and said, that he feared that the British Government would be induced to attend to the importunities of the Peishwah, to assist to deprive the Rajah of them.

Major General Wellefley replied, that he would not agree to guarantee rights, the nature and extent of which he did not know ; and that it appeared to him, that the Rajah could have no better security than the justice of the British Government. He pointed

pointed out particularly, that to attend to importunities, was not to decide according to the rules of justice.

The Vaqueel was satisfied with this explanation.

He then said, that he wished a clause should be added to the 8th Article, providing that the British Government should not give countenance or protection to the Enemies of the Rajah's State.

To which, Major General Wellesley consented ; and it was added to the Treaty.

The Vaqueel then complained of the 10th Article, and said that in fact it laid the whole of the Rajah's State at the feet of the British Government. That his whole Territory had been conquered from Zemindars and others, and that if Treaties had been made with them, he had nothing left.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the Article was indispensable, and must stand as it was. He said that it never was intended to destroy the Rajah's State, or to increase the acquisitions of the Allies by means of that Article. That if he had had such a wish, he would have made the demand without further ceremony.

Major General Wellesley also observed, that if there had been a wish to destroy the Rajah's State, he would not have made Peace with him ; but that at all events he promised him, that the Article should be as little injurious to him as possible, and that so far from increasing the numbers of those who should be the objects of it, Major General Wellesley promised, that as far as it could be done consistently with the honor and good faith of the British Government, it should have no operation at all.

The Vaqueel declared, that he was satisfied with this declaration, which Major General Wellesley desired him to communicate to the Rajah.

The Treaty could not be prepared this night.

In the course of this day's conference, the Vaqueel frequently expressed a wish to draw more closely the ties between the Rajah and the Company, and said, that by these means, he hoped that the Rajah's Territories would be again increased. He received encouraging

raging answers, and was told, that whatever propositions he had to make on that subject, would be communicated to the Governor General, who would probably receive them favourably.

DECEMBER 17, 1803.

The Treaties having been prepared during the night, were signed in the morning by Major General Wellesley, and Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.



TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE RAJAH OF BERAR.

TREATY of Peace between the HONORABLE ENGLISH INDIA COMPANY and their Allies, on the one part, and SENAH SAHEB SOUBAH RAGOJEE BHOONSLAH, on the other, settled by MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY and their Allies, and by JESWUNT RAO RAMCHUNDER, on the part of SENAH SAHEB SOUBAH RAGOJEE BHOONSLAH; who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

A R T I C L E I.

There shall be perpetual Peace and Friendship between the Honorable Company and their Allies on the one part, and Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonslah, on the other.

A R T I C L E II.

Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonslah cedes to the Honorable Company and their Allies, in perpetual Sovereignty, the Province of Cuttack, including the Port and District of Balasore.

A R T I C L E III.

He likewise cedes to the Honorable Company and their Allies, in perpetual Sovereignty, all the Territories, of which he has collected the Revenues, in participation with the Soubah of the Deckan, and those of which he may have possession, which are to the Westward of the river Wurdah.

A R T I C L E IV.

It is agreed, that the frontier of Senah Saheb Soubah, towards the Territories of His Highness the Soubah of the Deckan, shall be formed, to the West, by the river Wurdah, from its issue from the Injardy Hills, to its junction with the Godavery. The Hills on which are the Forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, are to be in the possession of Senah Saheb Soubah, and every thing South of those Hills, and to the West of the river Wurdah, is to belong to the British Government and their Allies.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE V.

Districts amounting to Four Lacs of Rupees per Annum contiguous to, and to the South of, the Forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, are to be given over to Senah Saheb Soubah. Those Districts are to be fixed upon by Major General Wellesley, and delivered over to Senah Saheb Soubah at the same time with the Forts.

ARTICLE VI.

Senah Saheb Soubah, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, entirely renounces all claims of every description on the Territories of the British Government and their Allies, ceded by the Second, Third, and Fourth Articles, and on all the Territories of His Highness the Soubah of the Deckan.

ARTICLE VII.

The Honorable Company engage, that they will mediate and arbitrate according to the principles of justice, any disputes or differences that may now exist, or may hereafter arise, between the Honorable Company's Allies, Secunder Jah Behaudur, his Heirs and Successors, and Rao Pundit Purdhaun, his Heirs and Successors respectively, and Senah Saheb Soubah.

ARTICLE VIII.

Senah Saheb Soubah engages, never to take or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the Subject of any other European or American Power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government; or any British Subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British Government. The Honorable Company engage on their part, that they will not give aid or countenance to any discontented Relations, Rajahs, Zemindars, or other Subjects of Senah Saheb Soubah, who may fly from, or rebel against, his authority.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to secure and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established between the Governments, it is agreed, that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

ARTICLE

A R T I C L E X.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with feudatories of Senah Saheb Soubah. These Treaties are to be confirmed. Lists of the Persons with whom such Treaties have been made will be given to Senah Saheb Soubah, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

A R T I C L E XI.

Senah Saheb Soubah hereby renounces, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Dowlut Rao Scindiah and other Marhatta Chiefs, to attack the Honorable Company and their Allies. He engages not to assist those Chiefs, if the War with them should still continue.

A R T I C L E XII.

This Treaty of Peace is to be ratified by Senah Saheb Soubah within eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major General Wellesley; at which time the orders for the cession of the Ceded Territories are to be delivered, and the Troops are to withdraw. Major General Wellesley engages, that the Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and that the ratification shall be delivered in two months from this date.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY, *Maj. Genl.*
 ——— JESWUNT RAO RAMCHUNDER,

ON THE PART OF
 SENAH SAHEB SOUBAH.

*Done in Camp at Deogaum, this 17th
 December 1803, answering to the
 2d Ramzaun 1213 Fuzalee.*

A True Copy,
 (Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
Major General,



APPENDIX C.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Wellesley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Elichpour, December 17, 1803, transmitting the Treaty of Deogaum.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to enclose the English, Marhatta, and Persian Copies of a Treaty of Peace, which I have this day concluded with Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, the Vakeel of the Rajah of Berar.

I have made the Treaty in the name of the British Government and its Allies generally, and have engaged that it shall be ratified by Your Excellency only.

It will remain with Your Excellency to give such orders as you may think proper, to the Residents at the different Durbars, to obtain the assent of the Allies to this Treaty. But I should imagine that the Rajah of Berar will be satisfied with Your Excellency's Ratification.

The Cessions by the Treaty are made to the British Government and its Allies; and I have drawn it in this manner, in order that Your Excellency may have an opportunity of disposing of them hereafter, in such manner as you may think proper. As soon as the Rajah shall ratify the Treaty, I propose to desire the Officer of the Soubah of the Dekan to take charge of the Countries ceded in this quarter; but I shall request the Resident at Hyderabad to apprise His Highness's Minister, that this must be considered only a temporary arrangement, and that all the acquisitions must be liable to be disposed of hereafter, when Peace shall be made with all the Powers engaged in the War.

I wished to be able to define more accurately the bounds of the Cession of the Province of Cuttack, but I had no information upon the subject. Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt stated his opinion, that

that it would be convenient if the Districts of Sonepour and Boad, were ceded besides Cuttack, and Mr. Melville his, that it would be convenient to add to the Province of Cuttack, Countries which would have joined the Northern Circars with the Province of Bundelcund; but upon reference to the Map, (which is all the information that I could procure,) I found, that even the first would have increased the extent of the demand on that side to such a degree, as to make it necessary to give up a part of what I demanded on this side, or to risk the conclusion of the Treaty altogether.

I learn also by a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, that he has commenced Negotiations with the Rajahs of Sonepour and Boad, and if he should conclude them by Treaties, those Districts will be added to the Company's Territories under the Tenth Article of the Treaty of Peace. If he should not, it is certain that the Company will not have for Cuttack the Boundary for which Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt wished, but I don't doubt that that Province will have a very good Boundary.

Called in Rennel's Map, the Burdah; it is an arm of the Godavery.

By the Third Article, the Company and their Allies gain on this side the Province of Berar*, and the Frontier of the Soubah of the Dekan will be carried forward to the Wurdah River. The Countries thus ceded, are an old Possession of the Soubahs of the Dekan, the Revenues of which have been collected by them and the Rajah of Berar in different proportions, at different times. When the latter were admitted to a participation of them, they received one-fifth, afterwards a fourth, then half by Treaty, and latterly four-fifths by exactions and violence; It appeared to me to be an object of greater importance to get rid of the Rajah of Berar entirely from this fine Country, than to receive an additional barrier for Cuttack.

The Revenues of Berar on this side the Wurdah are computed to amount to about one Crore or Rupees. The Rajah has appropriated entirely to himself, Countries, the Revenues of which

* That is the Province of Berar proper. The Northern parts of the Berar Territories are called Gondwana.

are computed to have been Ten Lacs of Rupees, and the remainder under different Treaties was to be divided equally between him and the Soubah of the Dekan; however I have reasons to believe from the conferences during the Negotiations, that the Rajah of Berar never received more than Thirty Lacs as his share of the Countries on this side of the Wurdah: Territory of this value was a great object to gain in this quarter, considering the probable circumstances of the Peace with Scindiah. But whatever may be the real value of the acquisition, a great object is gained by defining the Frontier of the Rajah towards the Soubah of the Dekan, and by his renunciation of all Claims of every description, not only on the Countries ceded, but on the other Territories of the Soubah.

In the course of the Conferences on the Negotiation, (the minutes, of which I shall have the honor of transmitting as soon as they can be copied,) the Rajah's Minister declared repeatedly, (and I have reason to believe with some truth,) that the demands made were of the finest and most valuable parts of his Territory.

By the Fourth Article, I have agreed, that the Rajah shall have possession of the Forts of Nernullah and Gwihlghur. In fact these Forts are of greater importance to the Power which remains in possession of the Mountains, than to that which possesses the Plains. Without them the Rajah could not have exercised the Powers of his Government over the Gondwanah Rajahs in those Mountains, (a race of people, who above all others require restraint;) and to have given them to the Soubah of the Dekan, would have added nothing to His Highness's Power.

I consented to the Fifth Article, because the Districts on the Plains immediately under the Hills, will always be liable to the depredations of the Inhabitants of the Hills. The loss to the Soubah's Government will be but trifling, in comparison with that which it would incur, if the Rajah were not interested, as he will now be, to restrain the incursions of the Hill People into the Plains.

The Seventh Article provides, that the Honorable Company are
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to arbitrate between the Rajah, and the Soubah of the Dékan, and the Peishwah. The Rajah's Minister was desirous that I should consent to confirm all Grants and Treaties made heretofore by those Powers; but I refused this, on the ground, that I could not consent to any thing, of which I had no knowledge. I then proposed the mediation and arbitration of the British Government and its justice, as the best security the Rajah could have for his Claims upon the Soubah of the Dékan and the Peishwah; which proposal was accepted.

The Territory which the Rajah wished to secure, was the Province of Gurry Mundéla, of which he ought to collect the Revenues in participation with the Peishwah; but I imagine that he has lately seized the whole for his own use.

At all events it appears to me to be an important point gained, and highly honorable to the character of the British Government, that even its Enemies are willing to appeal to its justice against the demands of its Allies.

There was no objection on the part of the Rajah's Minister to the Eighth or Ninth Articles of the Treaty. The last Claim was added to the Eighth, by his desire, after the Treaty had been drawn up. The Tenth Article is one of considerable importance. The Rajah's Minister appeared to feel the full extent of the engagements to which it bound the Rajah, and expressed the greatest uneasiness upon the subject. He said that after ceding Berar and Cuttack, the Rajah had no Territories, excepting what he had conquered from Zemindars and Rajahs; and that by this Article he might be bound to give up the whole of his Territories. I told him that whatever might be the consequence, the Article was indispensable, and must be agreed to; that Peace would not have been agreed to, if the British Government had wished for the destruction of the Rajah's State, and that it certainly was not intended that the Article should apply to more cases than were absolutely necessary to preserve the good faith of the British Government; and I promised him that the British Government would apply it to as few cases as was possible, consistently with an adherence to good faith.

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The Vaqueel was satisfied with this assurance, which I requested him to convey to the Rajah; as I think it probable that this Article will be that to which his Durbar will have the strongest objections.

I had demanded an Hostage for the performance of the Tenth Article of the Treaty, but upon considering all the circumstances of the case, it appeared to me that the best security that the British Government could have, would be its strength and continued success, and I therefore determined not to persist in that demand. In giving his answer upon it, the Vaqueel said, that the Rajah would send to me whoever I pleased, excepting his Brother, his Son, or his Nephew, who are the only persons whose detention in my Camp might possibly be a security against his Hostility.

It appeared to me, that he would not consent to send any of those persons, and the presence of any other would certainly have been useless. Upon the whole, therefore, I thought it best not to persist in a demand with which he would not comply, and which might have risked the whole Treaty.

I hope that Your Excellency will approve of, and ratify this Treaty. It appears to me to provide for all essential points, at the same time that it leaves the Rajah's Government in existence and strength. I should have demanded a sum of Money, but I think there is every reason to believe, that the Rajah of Berar is as poor as the other Marhatta Chieftains.

I have written to Mr. Webbe* to inform him, that I have signed this Treaty, and to request him to prepare to set out for Nagpoor, as soon as possible. In the mean time, I propose to send the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone to the Rajah, to act as Resident till the arrival of Mr. Webbe.

* This distinguished and much lamented Public Officer did not proceed to Nagpoor, but was appointed Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, where he died on the 9th of November 1804. On the melancholy occasion of the death of Mr. Webbe, the Governor General was pleased to direct the following expression of the sentiments of the Supreme Authority in India, to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 6th of December 1803:—

“THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL HAS RECEIVED WITH SENTIMENTS OF THE DEEPEST REGRET AND SORROW, THE MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE OF THE DEATH OF JOSIAH WEBBE, ESQ. LATE RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, WHO DIED AT HASSINGABAD ON THE BANKS OF THE NERBUDDAH RIVER, ON THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1804, AFTER A LONG AND SEVERE ILLNESS.

“THE REMAINS OF MR. WEBBE WERE INTERRED ON THE 10TH NOVEMBER, WITH THE RESPECT AND HONOR DUE TO HIS SUPERIOR CHARACTER, TALENTS, AND KNOWLEDGE, TO HIS EMINENT INTEGRITY AND PUBLIC VIRTUE, AND TO HIS DISTINGUISHED MERITS IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY IN INDIA.”

In case Your Excellency should ratify the Treaty, I request that the Ratification may be sent to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be forwarded either to Mr. Elphinstone, or me, according to circumstances; as I might be at a great distance, and the Ratification might not reach the Rajah in the time specified.

Upon the occasion of mentioning Mr. Elphinstone, it is but justice to that Gentleman to inform Your Excellency, that I have received the greatest assistance from him since he has been with me.

He is well versed in the Languages, has experience and a knowledge of the interests of the Marhatta Power, and their relations with each other, and with the British Government and its Allies. He has been present in all the Actions which have been fought in this quarter during the War, and at all the Sieges; and is acquainted with every transaction that has taken place, and with my sentiments upon all subjects.

I therefore take the liberty of recommending him to Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.*

The Governor General was pleased to appoint Mr. Elphinstone, to be Resident at the Court of Nagpore, on the 5th of June 1804.

* The Treaty of Deogaum was ratified by the Governor General in Council, on the 9th January 1804, and in a Letter of that date to the Honorable Major General Wellesley, the Governor General was pleased to express his sense of the Services rendered on this occasion by General Wellesley, in the following terms:—

“ Your Dispatch dated the 17th of December 1803, enclosing the Copy of a Treaty of Peace, concluded by you on that date, on the part of the Honorable Company, with the Rajah of Berar, has been received, and submitted to the Governor General in Council.

“ The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in communicating to you his high approbation of the terms of Peace concluded with the Rajah of Berar, which His Excellency in Council considers to be in the highest degree advantageous, honorable, and glorious to the British Government.

“ The Governor General in Council discharges a satisfactory part of his duty in expressing to you the high sense which he entertains of the judgment and ability manifested by you on this occasion. The Governor General in Council considers you to have rendered an essential service to the Interests of the Honorable Company, and to have augmented the reputation of the British Name by the conclusion of this advantageous and honorable Treaty.

“ The Governor General in Council has this day ratified the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, and the ratified Copy will be immediately dispatched to the Resident at Hyderabad, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah of Berar, through Mr. Elphinstone, whom you have appointed to act in the capacity of Resident at that Chieftain's Court.

“ The Governor General in Council entirely approves your intention to dispatch the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone to the Rajah of Berar, to act in the capacity of Resident at that Chieftain's Court, until the arrival of Mr. Webbe.

“ The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in expressing upon this occasion, the high sense which he entertains of the zeal, abilities, and services of Mr. Elphinstone, during his attendance upon you in the Field. The Governor General in Council will readily avail himself of any opportunity of rewarding the merits of Mr. Elphinstone by appointing him to a situation, which may enable that Gentleman to acquire additional honor in the employment of his distinguished zeal and talents in the promotion of the public service.

“ You will be pleased to communicate to Mr. Elphinstone, this recorded approbation of his Services on this occasion.”



MEMORANDUM OF THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY AND THE AMBASSADORS OF DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH.

NOVEMBER 10, 1803.

JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH desired to have a meeting with Major General Wellesley on this day, and came in the evening. After a short time, he expressed a wish to speak in private; and the two Vaqueels, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, Appah Deylase*, and Mr. Elphinstone, Major General Wellesley, and Govind Rao, went into Major General Wellesley's Tent.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, began by lamenting, that any difference should have occurred between the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and declared that the Maha Rajah felt the greatest concern upon the subject. He then said, that it was to be attributed entirely to the violence and precipitation of Colonel Collins, who had been entreated to wait only a few days, till an answer could be received to letters which had been addressed to Major General Wellesley, by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, which he had refused, and had gone off without taking leave. He said that he and Narroo Punt, were present at the conference which had been held in Ragojee Bhoonlah's Tent, and knew all that had passed.

In answer, Major General Wellesley observed, that this was the first time he had heard of Colonel Collins' violence; that if it had existed, it would have been easy for the Maha Rajah's Ministers to apprize him of it, as he was at no great distance, and a remedy would immediately have been applied.

Upon the subject of the letters from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, Major General Wellesley recalled to the re-

* The Commander of the Forces of the Peishwah serving with the British Army.

collection of the Vaqueels, (if they had been present at the conference at Ragojee Bhoonslah's Tents), that a proposal had been made to Colonel Collins, that letters should be written to Major General Wellesley, stating that the Chiefs were willing to withdraw from the Nizam's frontier, and that they would arrive with their Armies at Boorhanpore, when Major General Wellesley and the British Troops should arrive at Madras, Bombay, and Seringapatam ; which proposal Colonel Collins absolutely rejected, and declared, that he would depart, if letters conformable to it were written ; that afterwards, another proposal was made, that letters should be written, stating that the Chiefs would immediately separate, and that each should move towards his own Country, and make marches in proportion as the British Troops should make them, and that the Army of each Chief should arrive at their usual Stations, at the time that the British Troops should arrive at the Stations they usually occupied.

Colonel Collins agreed to this proposal, and said, that he would wait till answers should be received to the letters which should be written conformable thereto ; instead of writing letters conformable to their last proposal, (in which Colonel Collins had acquiesced), the Chiefs wrote letters conformable to their first, with which they knew, that Colonel Collins would not agree, and after he had positively told them that he must depart if such letters were written. Colonel Collins accordingly quitted the Camp.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt agreed, that what Major General Wellesley had stated, was strictly true, but they contended, that the propositions which had been made in the conference alluded to were verbal, and could not be considered as binding. Major General Wellesley answered, that he never could admit that principle ; and that if it ever was to be admitted, the consequences would be, that all public transactions must be in writing.

He then observed, that in fact, the letters written by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, were an additional provocation,

cation ; and that Colonel Collins, instead of being hurried, staid much longer than he was authorized to stay. Those Chiefs had been guilty of a gross breach of the amity existing between them and the Company, by assembling their Armies upon the Nizam's frontier, which Armies they refused to withdraw, notwithstanding the entreaties of Colonel Collins, not for one day, but for two months, and Major General Wellesley's letter to them, in which he pointed out in the clearest manner, the consequences of their refusal to withdraw their Armies which they had assembled on the Nizam's frontier, avowedly for the purposes of hostilities.

Appah Deyfaye then observed, that it was immaterial in what manner the dispute began. The object then was to make Peace, and Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, the most anxious wish he had, was to see a friendly meeting between Major General Wellesley, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in which every thing should be forgotten.

Major General Wellesley observed, that he had no personal enmity to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and he did not believe that the Maha Rajah had any reason to entertain a personal enmity against him. But the Major General said, that he must consider himself as charged with the interests of a great State, and the Maha Rajah as the head of another State, with which the British Government is at War. That in this view of their relative situations, he must lay aside all personal considerations, and must in every thing act as the interests confided to him should require.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah explained, that he meant that the meeting should be subsequent to the pacification between the two Governments, which he was ready to endeavour to bring about.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he was ready to hear what he had to say upon that subject, but that in the first place, it was necessary that he should know, what powers Jeswunt Rao Goorparah had from the Maha Rajah. The Major General said he had full powers from the British Government, and he concluded that Jeswunt Rao had something of the same kind from the Maha Rajah.

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In reply, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that it was not usual for a man of great rank to carry a letter; and that besides, the Maha Rajah had some objections to writing a letter, because the last which he had written to Major General Wellesley upon the subject of his march to Boorhanpore, had never been answered.

A long conversation then ensued upon the subject of this letter, in which Major General Wellesley declared, that he had written an answer to the Maha Rajah, which Colonel Collins had forwarded from Adjunttee, and that Meer Mahomed Khan had adverted to it, in a late letter received from him; and the Vakeels declared that the Maha Rajah had not received it; Major General Wellesley then said, that there could be no difficulty upon the subject of the loss of the letter sent, and as no personal rudeness was ever intended to the Maha Rajah, another copy should be sent. On the subject of the Credentials, Major General Wellesley said, that the common practice throughout the world, but particularly in the Marhatta Empire was, that no common Karkoon* was ever sent on the most trifling business, who did not bring a paper from his Employer; and that in the greater concerns of States it was indispensable.

Major General Wellesley after pointing out the inconvenience which would result from a departure from the common rule, said, that he had no doubt whatever, that Jeswunt Rao Goorparah was sent to him by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, as he said he was, and that he was a man of such rank and character, that he would not deceive him upon that point, and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah would not venture to cast a shade upon his character by denying that he had employed him as a Vakeel. On this ground, and as Appah Dey had a letter from Scindiah, stating that these persons were his Vakeels, Major General Wellesley said, he was willing to hear what Jeswunt Rao Goorparah had to say; but he insisted upon it, that as soon as an Hircarrah should be able to return, the regular Credentials should be produced.

* The technical signification of the term "Karkoon" is an "Accountant." Karkoons however are frequently employed in affairs of a nature, wholly distinct from the original duties of their office.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt then retired, and Appah Deyfaye remained behind : He said that he had a letter from the Maha Rajah, saying, that these persons were his Vakeels which might be deemed sufficient, and repeated, that the reason for which the Maha Rajah had not written to Major General Wellesley was, that his former letter had not been answered, upon which subject he was much hurt.

A long conversation ensued upon this subject. At last Appah Deyfaye said, that it was usual, and the Maha Rajah would consider as a compliment, if Major General Wellesley were to write to him and inform him, that Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana had arrived.

Major General Wellesley agreed that he would write such a letter, which is to be done.

Here the conference ended.

NOVEMBER 11, 1803.

Appah Deyfaye* sent a message to inform Major General Wellesley, that he was desirous to have a conference with him, and came in the evening.

The General withdrew to his Tent with Appah Deyfaye, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao.

Appah Deyfaye said, that he had discovered the propositions for Peace which Jeswunt Rao Goorparah was to make to Major General Wellesley, and that they were as follows :

That Scindiah would consent to acknowledge the Treaty of Bassein. That he would engage not to assemble his Troops on the Frontier of the Nizam, or to molest His Highness. That the Company should arbitrate certain Claims, which he had upon the Nizam.

Upon these conditions being complied with, Scindiah would

* This Person was formerly in the service, and much in the confidence of Dowlat Rao Scindiah, who is married to his Niece. He is now in the service of the Peishwah, but like all the other Servants of that Prince, and indeed every Marhatta, he looks up to Scindiah. The object of this conference was undoubtedly not to discover the instructions of Scindiah's Vaqueel, but to find out Major General Wellesley's intention.

meet the Peishwah as heretofore, and co-operate with the English Government to advance his service.

Major General Wellesley expressed himself much obliged to Appah Deyaye for having apprized him of the nature of Scindiah's plan for a Peace ; but said, that he should reserve his opinion on that plan, and indeed upon every point relating to it, until full and sufficient powers arrived here, for the Sirdar employed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to negotiate for him.

Appah Deyaye then began a long discourse on the subject of the union between Dowlut Rao Scindiah, Ragojee Bhonslah, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar ; and he said, that Scindiah had always been authorized to negotiate for the interests of the two latter, and that he would settle the terms of the Peace for them again with Major General Wellesley ; and that if they did not agree to them, he would join Major General Wellesley in forcing them to agree to what he arranged for them.

Major General Wellesley replied, that, he did not know that Jeswunt Rao Holkar was the Enemy of the British Government ; that he believed he was a better friend to the British Government than he was to the Confederates, and that there did not appear any occasion for the interference of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to settle the terms of a Peace, where War had never existed.

The General then pointed out the absurdity of settling with one Power, the terms of the Peace which should be made with another Power, entirely independent of it, as Ragojee Bhonslah was of Scindiah ; and observed, that if Scindiah had powers to arrange a Peace for Ragojee Bhonslah, it became still more necessary for Major General Wellesley to proceed with caution, and to see the powers of his Minister, before he should make known his sentiments on any plan for a Peace.

Major General Wellesley then said, that the first object for Scindiah, and his Ministers, was to make Peace for himself, and afterwards for his supposed friend ; and the General said, that he should negotiate a Peace for Ragojee Bhonslah, either with Scindiah,

Scindiah, or with Ragojee himself hereafter, according as he should find it most advantageous for the interests of the Company and of their Allies.

NOVEMBER 20, 1803.

Major General Wellesley sent for Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, who came in the evening, accompanied by Narroo Punt Nana, and Appah Dessaye.

After a short time, they retired to the General's Tent, in which were present, Major General Wellesley, Govind Rao, and Mr. Elphinstone.

Major General Wellesley said, that he wished Jeswunt Rao Goorparah would state candidly, by whose order, and with what view, he had come to this Camp, as he informed Jeswunt Rao that he had that day received a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in which the Maha Rajah desired him not to pay any attention to what should be said to him by any Chief who did not produce the regular papers, empowering him to act on behalf of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. Major General Wellesley likewise informed Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, that he had received other letters from the Durbar of the Maha Rajah, stating that he (Jeswunt Rao) had not been sent here by Dowlut Rao Scindiah as a Vakeel, but that he had had leave to return to his Jigheer, and had come here to pass himself upon Major General Wellesley as a Vakeel.

In answer, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that what Dowlut Rao Scindiah had written, was perfectly proper, viz. that Major General Wellesley ought not to trust any person who did not possess the regular papers. He declared, that although for reasons he had already stated, he had not brought these papers with him, he had been appointed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to be his Vakeel in this Camp; and in proof of this declaration, he offered to produce Scindiah's letter to Appah Dessaye; and he produced a letter written to himself by another Vakeel from Scindiah in the Camp of Ragojee Bhoonslah, in which that person

son pointedly alludes to the object of his mission in this Camp, and says, that he had been apprized of the nature of it, by Dowlut Rao Scindiah himself. He then related the manner in which he had accepted the mission from Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and said, that if he had been desirous of becoming acquainted with Major General Wellesley, it was not necessary that he should pretend that he was sent on a mission by Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and that he believes he would have been well received, if he had offered his services. He said, that supposing circumstances were against him; and that it should be believed that he had not been sent, and that he was going to his Jagheer, how would they account for his being accompanied by Narroo Punt Nanna, and by the Hoozoories*, and Camel Hircarrahs belonging to Scindiah.

In answer, Major General Wellesley said, that he had no doubt but that Jeswunt Rao Goorparah had been sent, as he had said, he was. He said, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had certainly a right to change his servants, as often as he pleased, and that as long as he did not appoint a Vakeel to come here, to whom there was a personal objection, Major General Wellesley should not object to his changing his Vakeels, although he admitted, that those changes did not give him great cause to rely on the sincerity of the Maha Rajah in his wishes for peace. He observed, that this case was one entirely different from that of a mere change of persons, employed in an office.

The Maha Rajah in his letter to Major General Wellesley, virtually denied that he had ever employed Jeswunt Rao Goorparah as his Vakeel; and some of the persons of the Durbar had written that Jeswunt Rao Goorparah was actually an impostor. He then pointed out the dangerous situation in which Jeswunt Rao Goorparah had been placed. Under the letters received that

* "Huzzoorcees" are a class of confidential Domestics, whose peculiar duty it is to remain in constant attendance on their Employers, as the etymology of the word shews "Hoozor," signifying "Presence." It appears that this description of Servant, is only retained by Ministers, or Sovereign Princes.

day from Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Camp, Major General Wellesley said, that he would have been justified in seizing the persons of Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and all his attendants, and in punishing them as Impostors and Spies; and that his omitting to adopt this mode of vindicating the honor of the British Government, must be attributed entirely to his moderation, and to his belief, that Jeswunt Rao Goorparah had been sent as a Vakeel as he had stated, and that the letters which he had that day received, were the result of an intrigue in the Durbar.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, admitted the justice of what Major General Wellesley had said, and declared that he considered himself entirely at his mercy. He wished however, that before any further steps were taken, Major General Wellesley would wait till the answer should be received to the letters which he had dispatched, on the day after his conference with Major General Wellesley.

In answer, Major General Wellesley said, that he had no objection to his remaining in Camp till those answers should be received, or to his obeying the Orders which they should convey; and if they were to depart, as was to be expected, he should allow him to go off. Major General Wellesley however desired him to recollect what had passed in this conversation, and to report it faithfully to the Durbar; and to let the Maha Rajah's Ministers know, that if ever they ventured to play such tricks again, not only would their Instrument suffer for them, but that it would become impossible to hold any intercourse whatever with the Durbar of the Maha Rajah.

NOVEMBER 21, 1803.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, came to Major General Wellesley's Tent in the evening, letters having been received from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, which gave them and Appah Deylaze, the regular appointment of Vakeels.

Appah Deylaze did not come, because Major General Wellesley had intimated to him, through the medium of Mr. Elphinstone,

stone, in the morning, that he did not conceive it was regular, that one of the Peishwah's Sirdars should have, and exercise, the appointment of a Vakeel from Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and that Major General Wellesley conceived, that if he did exercise it, the Company could no longer consider him in the Service of the Peishwah. On the other hand, Mr. Elphinstone informed him, that Major General Wellesley would not consent to his being present at the conferences between him and Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, unless he appeared there in the character of an authorized Vakeel from one of the Parties concerned in the War.

There were present at the meeting of this day, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, Narroo Punt Nana, Mr. Elphinstone, Govind Rao, and Major General Wellesley.

Major General Wellesley said, that now that the Maha Rajah had written, that they were persons in whom he confided, and whom he had employed to confer with him, he was desirous that they should lose no time, but should inform him what the object of their mission was.

Jeswant Rao said, that they were instructed to state the wish of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, that there should be Peace between the two Governments; to ascertain Major General Wellesley's wishes upon this subject, and to return to Camp, bringing with them an Officer, having full powers from Major General Wellesley to conclude a Treaty.

Major General Wellesley said, that he had hoped that they would have brought forward some plan for a Treaty of Peace, which he might have considered, and upon which he might have given his opinion; but that as they had not done so, he would open his mind regarding a Peace.

Major General Wellesley then related all the principal transactions which had taken place between the British Government, and the Maha Rajah, from the period of Holkar's victory near Poonah, to that of the breaking out of the War; and he pointed out that the War was one of aggression, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah;

Scindiah; and that the British Government had done every thing that was consistent with honor to avoid it.

He particularly noticed the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in first calling upon the British Government to come forward to assist the Peishwah against Holkar; and afterwards his making Peace with Holkar, and sacrificing to him the vast Territories which he had conquered from the Holkar family, only to induce him to become a party in the War against the British Government.

In this War, Major General Wellesley said, thus begun in consequence of the aggressions and unjustifiable conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in assembling his Troops on the Frontier of our Ally, the operations of the British Troops had been most successful, and the Maha Rajah had lost nearly the whole of his Territories; and his Government hung only by a thread.

The Maha Rajah now wishes for Peace; but Major General Wellesley said, it must be recollected, that he begun the War, and had been the occasion of vast expences incurred by the British Government, of the loss of many brave Officers and Men of the British Army, and of great damage done to the Territories of the Soubah of the Deckan. Under these circumstances, and considering the successes of the British Troops, Major General Wellesley said, that the Maha Rajah must not expect Peace, and the British Government would not make it, unless the Maha Rajah's Government should give compensation for what had passed, and security that the Allies would not be liable to such unjust attacks in future.

In respect to the sending a Sirdar to the Camp of the Maha Rajah, Major General Wellesley said, that he had no objection to adopt that measure if it was necessary, but he did not see what end it was to answer. The Company had in their hands the Possessions of the Maha Rajah, by means of which, the Peace was to be made. The British Government had nothing to ask from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, although he had much to ask from the British Government; and therefore, it appeared, that this

Camp

Camp was the proper place to negotiate the terms on which Peace should be made.

In reply to this discourse, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah recapitulated the various expences, injuries, and losses which the British Government and their Allies had sustained by the War, and said that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had sustained them equally.

He said that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had been obliged to assemble large Armies ; and that he had lost them, and all his Artillery ; that his Country, instead of being overrun, had been taken from him ; that he had lost Holkar's Territories by the War ; and he particularly expatiated upon the loss of power and profit which his Government had sustained by the establishment of the British influence at Poonah. He said, that the Peishwah's power had been in his hands, and now it was in the hands of the British Government. He said, that for all these losses, surely Dowlut Rao Scindiah ought to have some compensation.

Major General Wellesley observed, in reply, that if all these losses had not been brought on the Maha Rajah, by his own act, and his violent aggression and hostility towards the British Government, there might be some claim for compensation for losses ; at least justice would be on his side. But the case was entirely different : Scindiah's losses were occasioned by his own act, and those which the British Government had sustained, were in defending itself, and its Allies. Major General Wellesley then observed, that in respect to the claim of compensation brought forward for the loss of Holkar's Territories, the fact was, that these Territories had been sacrificed in order to encrease the number of the Enemies of the British Government ; and it would be a curious arrangement to set off against the claim of the British Government to compensation for an aggression, the loss of these very Territories by the Powers, which had sacrificed them in order to encrease the number of our Enemies, and if possible, to insure the success of the Confederates, united in a War of Aggression.

In respect to the Peishwah, Major General Wellesley denied that his power was identified with that of Dowlut Rao Scindiah ;

scindiah; or that the latter was any thing but the subject of the former; and in respect to the Alliance between the British Government and the Peishwah, Major General Wellesley said, that he would not allow it to be brought forward at all as a grievance which occasioned the War, as the Maha Rajah and Ragojee Bhoonslah had both written to the Governor General, and had expressed their acquiescence in the justice and propriety of the Treaty of Basseen before the War broke out.

Major General Wellesley then said, that having as he thought established the right of the Company and of their Allies, to have compensation for the injuries they had received, and security against such wanton attacks in future, he wished to know whether Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana were prepared and authorized to admit that principle as the basis of the terms of the Peace.

A long conversation then ensued, in which the Vaqueels declared, that the Maha Rajah was desirous to renew the old friendship upon the old footing, and to owe the re-establishment of his State, (which they avowed,) was gone to the British Government.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the re-establishment of the State of Dowlut Rao Scindiah on the old footing was out of the question. That supposing the British Government and their Allies were willing to forego the advantages which their successes in the War had given them a right to expect, Engagements had been entered into with different Chiefs, by which they had been taken under the protection of the Company, and had promised, that they would assist the Company against their Enemies; and that these Treaties would never be departed from.

Major General Wellesley said, that the British Government had no desire to destroy the State of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; on the contrary, Major General Wellesley said, it was their wish to preserve it. But from what he had already said, the Major General observed, that the Vaqueels must see clearly, that unless Dowlut Rao Scindiah soon made Peace, he would have no State left.

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The Vaqueels pressed to know the extent of the compensation, which Major General Wellesley would require.

Major General Wellesley said, that he could not enter into details till he knew whether they were authorized to grant compensation, and he repeated his question upon that subject. In answer, they said they were not.

Major General Wellesley then said, that they must apply for further powers, and that in the mean time the negotiation must stand still; and they might report to Dowlut Rao Scindiah all that he had said.

The Vaqueels then expressed a desire that hostilities should be suspended, and shewed different letters upon the subject both from Scindiah and his Ministers in which the greatest anxiety is expressed upon this subject. The principal reason which the Ministers assigned for making this request was, that the communication might be more quick and easy, by both Armies being stationary. Major General Wellesley replied, that the proposition to make his Army stationary included that of suspending hostilities against Ragojee Bhoonslah, to which he was determined not to agree, till he had made Peace with that Chief; he said, that if they had any proposition to make regarding a suspension of hostilities with Scindiah only, he was ready to listen to it.

After some conversation in which the Vaqueels repeated frequently, that Ragojee Bhoonslah depended entirely on Scindiah, they proposed, that Major General Wellesley should suspend hostilities with Scindiah only; and they shewed the secret instructions of Eetul Pundit on this subject, from which it appeared, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah was exceedingly alarmed at the Corps posted at Dohud in Guzarat, and at the prospect of being engaged with Colonel Stevenson's Corps; and that he wished to take up his station at Boorhanpore during the negotiations for Peace.

In answer, Major General Wellesley said, that he had no objections to a suspension of hostilities with Dowlut Rao Scindiah only, which should be applicable only to the Troops in the
Deckan,

Deckan, and to those in Guzerat; but that he could not consent to the Maha Rajah's taking up his position at Boorhanpore, as that place then belonged to the Subah of the Deckan.

That as the operations of the British Troops would still be continued against Ragojee Bhoonslah, it would be necessary for Dowlut Rao Scindiah to remove to a distance; and that the situation, which he (Major General Wellesley) would most approve of for him, would be in the Berar Country, at any place he thought proper, not less than twenty Cofs from Elichpoor.

The Vaqueels pressed that the suspension of hostilities should extend to the Troops in Hindostan. Major General Wellesley replied, that those Troops were not under his orders, but under those of the Commander in Chief, and that he could not suspend their operations; at all events he observed, that it would take six weeks to communicate with the Commander in Chief, and long before that time, it was to be hoped, that a Treaty of Peace would be concluded; or, if it was not, hostilities must be renewed every where.

The Vaqueels then agreed to the proposition made by Major General Wellesley, regarding Dowlut Rao Scindiah's proposition; and they strongly urged that a Treaty to that purport should be immediately drawn out and signed by Major General Wellesley and by them.

Major General Wellesley said, that it was then late, and that he wished to consider the details of the arrangement till the next day, when the Treaty should be drawn out.

The Vaqueels then asked, whether a Vaqueel from Ragojee Bhoonslah would be received in Camp; Major General Wellesley said, that after what had already happened, he would not receive any person from Ragojee Bhoonslah, who did not first communicate the business on which he was sent; but with that reservation, he would receive a Vaqueel from Ragojee Bhoonslah, if he had any thing to communicate to him.

NOVEMBER 22, 1804.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, came in the evening. Mr. Elphinstone, Govind Rao, and Major General Wellesley were present at the conference which followed.

The Persian and Marhatta letters to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, were read and explained to them, with which they were perfectly satisfied.

The terms of the agreement for the suspension of hostilities were then canvassed; the Vaqueels expressed a wish, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah might be allowed to chuse a station twenty Coss from Elichpoor to the westward of that City, if he should think proper.

To this Major General Wellesley objected, that the neighbourhood of Boorhanpoor belonged to the Soubah of the Dekan, and he could not consent to Dowlut Rao Scindiah's remaining in any part of His Highness's Territories. The agreement was at length settled as follows :

Major General Wellesley, on the part of the Honorable Company, and their Allies, and Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, on the part of the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, having each communicated to the other their full Powers, have made the following Agreement.

1. There shall be a cessation of hostilities between the Troops commanded by Major General Wellesley in the Deckan and in Guzarat, and those in the service of the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

2. To prevent accidents, and in order to insure the execution of the First Article, it is agreed, that there shall be an interval of twenty Coss between the different British and Allied Armies, and that of the Maha Rajah; and the Maha Rajah will march with his Army and take up a position, twenty Coss to the Eastward, and he will forage still further to the Eastward.

3. In case the operations of the British and Allied Armies against the Enemies of the British Government, should draw either
of

of them nearer than twenty Coss to the position which the Maha Rajah shall have occupied, according to the Second Article ; previous notice of such operation will be given, in order that the Maha Rajah may take timely measure always to preserve an interval of twenty Coss, between his Army and the British and Allied Troops.

4. In Guzerat, the British Troops shall not advance beyond Dohud. Those of the Maha Rajah on the side of Guzerat shall not approach nearer to Dohud than twenty Coss.

5. Notice must be given in case either of the parties should be desirous to put an end to this Agreement.

6. This Agreement is to be ratified by the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and his Ratification is to be given to Major General Wellesley, in the space of ten days from this time.

Dated Camp, November 23, 1803.

After having settled this Agreement, Major General Wellesley said, that he wished to know whether the person who was carrying on the Predatory Operations on the borders of the Ahmednuggur district, and those belonging to the Soubah of the Deccan in that quarter, was, or was not, in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. If he was, Major General Wellesley said, that his operations must be stopped ; if he was not, Major General Wellesley said, then he should give orders that a reward might be offered for his apprehension, in order that he might be taken, and hanged as a freebooter.

The Vaqueels replied, that they would enquire about that person, and in case he should prove not to be in the service of the Maha Rajah, or if being in his service, he did not stop his operations when ordered, they wished he might be punished as a freebooter.

A conversation then ensued, about some people taken at Jalna-pour and detained ; Major General Wellesley took that opportunity of adverting to the conduct of the Confederates in seizing the persons of the Inhabitants of the Country, when they found that they
could

could make no impression on the Ports or strong holds. Major General Wellesley said, that in consequence of this conduct, he had been obliged to give orders, that the persons of those attached to the Confederate Chiefs, and their adherents should also be seized by way of retaliation.

The Vaqueels denied, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had ever seized any body, and declared, that he had taken during the War, only Mr. Simpson, who was living in Camp.

Major General Wellesley had cautiously avoided to mention the name of that Gentleman, and even to enquire after him, because the seizure of his person was a gross violation of the laws of Nations, and a disgrace to the Government of the Maha Rajah.

He was attached to Colonel Collins's mission, and it would have been equally proper to have seized and detained the person of Colonel Collins himself. Major General Wellesley said, that he hoped that the Maha Rajah was unacquainted with that circumstance; and now that he had acquainted his Vaqueels with it, they would immediately apprize him of it; and that Mr. Simpson should be sent to Camp.

They said he should.

The Vaqueels then said, that in the Conference of the day before, Major General Wellesley had said, that the British Government must have compensation and security, in order to induce them to make Peace, and at the same time Major General Wellesley had said, that it was not the wish of the British Government to destroy the State of the Maha Rajah, and that this compensation would be taken without destroying his Government.

They wished to know how this could be done.

In answer, Major General Wellesley said, that he had the day before stated the reasons for which he thought the British Government entitled to compensation, which reasons were unanswerable. He certainly conceived that it was possible to give compensation to the British Government and their Allies, and still to preserve the State of the Maha Rajah, which it was the wish of the British Government should stand; but he said, that he

he could not state his ideas in detail upon that subject, till he should learn from the Vakeels, that the Maha Rajah was willing to adopt the principle of giving compensation to the British Government, as the basis of the negotiations for Peace.

The Vakeels said, that the existence of the State of Dowlut Rao Scindiah was in the hands of the British Government; and that in future, in whatever situation he might be left at the Peace, he must depend upon the British Government for support; and that after Major General Wellefley had settled the terms of the Peace, and put an end to the War, it would be necessary that he should settle the Government of the Maha Rajah.

In answer Major General Wellefley said, that the first thing to do was to make Peace; and that after that was done, it would be time enough to talk of other matters.

Here the conversation ended.

NOVEMBER 28, 1803.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, came to Major General Wellefley's Tent; and there were present Major General Wellefley, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao.

The Vaqueels produced a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in which that Chief stated, that he had not ratified the agreement for suspending hostilities, and his reasons for this omission, (which were principally, that Ragojee Bhoonslah was not admitted as a party to it,) and that he had not sent the letter which had been given to him addressed to Colonel Stevenson, as he feared, that that letter contained an order to that Officer to attack Ragojee Bhoonslah's Troops.

Major General Wellefley replied, that the Maha Rajah was at liberty to ratify, or not to ratify the Agreement, which had been made with his Vaqueels, by his particular desire, at their urgent request. But as he had not ratified it, and had not carried into execution any of its conditions, Major General Wellefley desired to have back his letters, addressed to Colonel Stevenson and Colonel Murray, containing orders to suspend hostilities.

Major

Major General Wellesley observed, that the letter to Colonel Murray was not mentioned in the letter from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and he desired to know whether that letter had been sent. If it had, Major General Wellesley said, that the Maha Rajah had been guilty of a gross fraud, which would render it impossible ever to trust him again.

The Vaqueels said, they had every reason to believe that the letter had not been sent, but they promised to give an immediate answer upon that subject.

They then produced a letter from Vencajee Bhoonslah*, by which they pretended, they were empowered to act for Ragojee Bhoonslah; and they desired Major General Wellesley to agree to a suspension of hostilities with that Chief.

Major General Wellesley said, that Vencajee Bhoonslah was not Ragojee Bhoonslah; that it did not appear that he had any power to bind Ragojee Bhoonslah, who was his Sovereign; and therefore he should have nothing to do with Vaqueels appointed by him.

A long argument ensued upon the subject of the Powers which Vencajee Bhoonslah had; and Major General Wellesley declared, that till he saw some formal Instrument signed by Ragojee conveying them, he should not consider that he had any, and should not negotiate regarding Ragojee's interests with Vaqueels appointed by Vencajee.

The Vaqueels asked on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, whether Ragojee Bhoonslah would be admitted to the suspension of hostilities, if he should send to Major General Wellesley, a Vaqueel, regularly appointed with full powers.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he should reserve to himself the terms which he should grant to Ragojee Bhoonslah, till a Vaqueel appointed by that Chief should arrive in this Camp. That Scindiah had no right whatever to ask a question upon that subject, and that at all events, supposing he had, it would be rather a curious proceeding to specify the terms of an arrange-

* Brother to Ragojee Bhoonslah, the Rajah of Berar.

ment which should be made with any Chief, provided such Chief would do Major General Wellefley the favor to send a Vaqueel to his Camp to accept them.

The Vaqueels said, that Scindiah and Munnoo Bapoo* were encamped at no great distance from each other, and that the latter had thrown himself under the protection of the former. That Colonel Stevenson was at the distance of only six Cois from Munnoo Bapoo, and that there was every reason to believe, that his Troops would soon come to an engagement with those under Munnoo Bapoo. They were therefore very desirous, that Colonel Stevenson should be desired to halt, and that Major General Wellefley also should halt, as they said that Scindiah would be involved in great difficulties, and would not know how to act in such a case.

Major General Wellefley replied, that if Scindiah should adhere to the agreement for suspending hostilities, and should act in conformity thereto, there would be no difficulty.

Munnoo Bapoo might be attacked, and he would not be near enough, either to give him assistance, or to suffer disgrace for not assisting him; if he should not act in conformity with his agreement; Major General Wellefley said, he was still the Company's Enemy, and he would be treated as such wherever he was found out of the position, which it had been agreed that he should take up.

The Vaqueels urged this point again, and requested that Colonel Stevenson might be desired to fall back, or at least to halt one day; and they said, that supposing Munnoo Bapoo should follow Scindiah, and should fly to him for an asylum, what was to be done then?

Major General Wellefley replied, that Colonel Stevenson should not go back, and that he should not halt even for an hour. In respect to Munnoo Bapoo's following Scindiah, Major General Wellefley said, that if Scindiah should go to the position pointed

* Munnoo Bapoo. This is the same person as Vencajee Bhoonslah, Brother to the Rajah of Berar: See Appendix A. page 17, of the Notes relative to the late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire.

out for him, the agreement provided for such an event ; and notice would accordingly be given to Scindiah, if an intention should be formed of attacking Munnoo Bapoo, in order that Scindiah might move out of the way. But that if Munnoo Bapoo should join him, and he should not be in the position which it had been agreed that he should take up, of course he was to run his chance in the same manner as any other Enemy of the British Government.

The Vaqueels mentioned their surprize at the use of the word Enemy, and repeated their request regarding the attack of Munnoo Bapoo. Major General Wellesley gave the same answer; and added, that Munnoo Bapoo and Scindiah would certainly be attacked on the next day (the twenty-ninth) if they did not retire, and Scindiah did not take up the position which had been agreed upon.

In respect of the word Enemy, Major General Wellesley said, that Scindiah was still the Enemy of the British Government; that so far from being at Peace with that Government, the Vaqueels had not so much as even spoken one word upon that subject; and that their whole object appeared to be to save the Rajah of Berar from the just punishment which awaited him.

He then asked, whether any answer had been received to the question respecting the Peace which had been put to them : viz. Whether Scindiah was willing to give compensation to the Company and their Allies for the injury which had been done them by his unjust aggression.

In reply, the Vaqueels said, they had received his orders upon that subject; but as it was late, and they were desirous of writing to their master that night, they wished to defer to deliver his sentiments upon that subject to the next day.

DECEMBER 1, 1803.

Jeswunt Roa Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, came to Major General Wellesley, and had a conference with him; at which were present, Major General Wellesley, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao.

Jeswunt

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that he had brought the Agreement for suspending Hostilities ratified by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and which he presented to Major General Wellefley.

Major General Wellefley observed, that the Treaty must be considered as void, unless the Maha Rajah complied with all its stipulations. Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said that he had, and was then marching towards Elichpore ; and presented letters to Bapoojee Scindiah and the Sirdar Commanding the Troops in the Nuggur District, conveying to them orders to suspend Hostilities.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah then presented a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, by which Major General Wellefley was again referred to Jeswunt Rao Goorparah for further verbal communications.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah then said, that Major General Wellefley had required that the Company should have Compensation at the Peace, and he wished to know what Major General Wellefley would require.

Major General Wellefley replied, that he had required that Dowlut Rao Scindiah should consent to make Compensation to the Company, the Basis of the Negotiation for Peace ; instead of doing that, Scindiah had only required, that Major General Wellefley should inform him, what compensation the Company would require ; Major General Wellefley desired to be informed: first, whether Dowlut Rao Scindiah would, or would not, give compensation ; and next, to see the Vaqueel's instructions upon that point.

The Vaqueels confounded the distinction between the demand and grant of compensation generally, and the demand and grant of particular Countries as compensation ; and said, it was impossible for them to say that the latter should be granted, till they knew what they were.

The distinction was repeatedly explained to them ; Major General Wellefley required, either, that they should sign a paper, stating that they were authorized to admit of the right of the Company to compensation, as the principle of the Negotiation, or that they should shew their Instructions ; as he observed that there was so much duplicity

plicity and want of steadiness in Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Durbar, that it was necessary that he should have such a document before he should go any further. After a long argument upon this point, the Vaqueels produced their instructions, from a perusal of which it appeared, that they were only instructed to find out in what manner it was proposed to take compensation to the Company, without destroying Dowlut Rao Scindiah's State.

The Vaqueels contended that this paper included every thing, that was required ; and Major General Wellesley observed, that if it did in their opinion, they could have no difficulty in signing the paper which had been required.

At last however they agreed, that it did not, and they proposed to make a reference to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and to give an answer on the next day but one.

Major General Wellesley took this opportunity of observing upon the manner in which all the papers were drawn up, which had reached him from Scindiah's Durbar. He said that the paper which had just been produced might be construed either one way or the other, as might be thought most convenient ; that those which had reached him previous to the War, had been drawn up in the same manner ; and that this want of sincerity and candour had partly been the cause of it. He then said, that if on the next day but one, the Vaqueels did not produce a paper, clearly drawn out, admitting the right of the Company to Compensation as the principle of the Negotiations for Peace, he should request the Vaqueels to quit his Camp, and should leave Dowlut Rao Scindiah to his fate.

DECEMBER 8. 1803.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana came to Major General Wellesley's Tent in the Evening ; Major General Wellesley, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao were present.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that he had received a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, dated seven days ago, in answer to that which he had written, communicating Major General Wellesley's desire, that the British Government should have compensation for
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the injuries and aggression it had received from the Maha Rajah and his Confederates. After some conversation, this letter was produced, and it alluded to a memorandum, which accompanied a Treaty, which Dowlut Rao Scindiah proposed should be signed by Major General Wellesley in two Articles.

The first Article stated, that the British Troops having taken Forts, Guns, Stores, and Property of all kinds from the Maha Rajah, a part of them were to be restored to him.

The second Article stated, that in consideration of the first being agreed to, Dowlut Rao Scindiah would agree to give to the British Government Compensation for the expenses, which they had incurred during the War. He then recited the necessity to which he was reduced, and expressed a hope that the demand upon him would not be heavy.

Major General Wellesley said, that he did not see any necessity for signing that paper. He had always said, that he had no intention to retain all the Conquests which the British Troops had made. He certainly should restore a part of them, and that part which he should restore would be in a condition as perfect, as on the day that the Treaty should be ratified.

The Vaqueels hinted a wish that some of the Guns taken in Battle might be given back; to this Major General Wellesley replied, that he never would or could consent to such a proposal: That the Troops and the British Government considered those Guns as honorable Trophies of their Victories; and that it would be considered a disgrace to stipulate for their restoration in any manner.

The Vaqueels pressed this point, and Major General Wellesley positively refused it.

The Vaqueels said, that the Guns were absolutely necessary to Dowlut Rao Scindiah to enable him to defend himself. Major General Wellesley replied, that he knew that Scindiah had some at Ougein; at all events he could cast them, but that even if he had none, and could not procure any, it would be impossible for him to restore the Guns taken in Battle.

Major

Major General Wellesley then said, that as it appeared the Maha Rajah was inclined to grant compensation to the Company and their Allies for the injuries they had received, he would proceed to state what he should demand.

He began with the Rajpoot and Jaut Chiefs and States, and said, that the Company had concluded Treaties with them, which could not be departed from, and that their Chiefs must be declared to be independent of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Major General Wellesley mentioned, that there were several of these Chiefs and States with which Treaties had been concluded, and said that he would hereafter produce a list of them. In the mean time he said that the Maha Rajah must acknowledge their Independance.

Major General Wellesley next went to the Nizam. He said, that for him he should require a distinct frontier, and that his Territories should be freed from all interference and mixture with those of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; also that the Maha Rajah should renounce all claims of Choute and other claims upon the Nizam, to which Major General Wellesley observed, he had no right whatever, either in his own person, or on behalf of the Peishwah, who had submitted his claims to the Arbitration of the British Government, and had repeatedly declared that he had not authorized Dowlut Rao Scindiah to enforce them.

The Vaqueels replied to this observation, that they desired to refer to the Treaties between the Maha Rajah and the Nizam's Government to ascertain his claims, and to the Sunnuds from the Peishwah. Major General Wellesley said, that he had no objection to examine the Treaties, and would do so, but would not allow the claim of Choute, the renunciation of which, he declared, was absolutely necessary to obtain Peace, whether the claim was founded upon Treaty, or upon a Sunnud from the Peishwah, or as he apprehended, upon the right of the sword.

He explained to the Vaqueels, that when Dowlut Rao Scindiah went to War, he broke all Treaties, and there was an end of them; and unless renewed, they must be considered in the same light, as if they had never been made.

Major

Major General Wellesley also explained the necessity of the renunciation of Choute, in order to have any peace or prosperity in the Country.

In respect to the Peishwah's Government, Major General Wellesley said, that it would be necessary to appoint Commissioners to ascertain what districts belonged to His Highness, and what to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, whose decision should be final, otherwise Major General Wellesley observed, disputes would be perpetual, and in the end, there would be another War.

Major General Wellesley next adverted to the Cessions of Territory which would be required from Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

He told the Vaqueels that the Company would require from him all his Territories lying to the Northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypoor, Jodepour, and of the Ranah of Gohud, the Fort and Territory of Baroach, the Fort and Territory of Ahmednuggur, and the Districts near the Godavery, which would be necessary to exclude him from the Nizam's Territories.

Major General Wellesley said, that the Fort and Territory of Baroach were necessary for the preservation of the Company's Interests in Guzerat; the Fort of Ahmednuggur was necessary to the independance of the Peishwah; and the Territories to the Northward to the security of the Company, and to afford compensation to the Allies, and to provide for the King, and other Chiefs, who during the War had joined the Company.

Major General Wellesley here observed, that he could not consider the State of Dowlut Rao Scindiah as much diminished by these Cessions, as in fact he had not possessed the Territories to the Northward; they had been in the hands of Monsieur Perron, who had never given him the Revenue, had frequently refused to serve him, and was in fact independant of him.

The Vaqueels who had been silent nearly till this moment, exclaimed that the Maha Rajah's State must fall, if he should lose his influence over the King, and if those Territories which Monsieur Perron had, were not restored to him. They said that Monsieur Perron had served, and they instanced the Battle of Kurdlah;

Kurdiah*; and they said that the Maha Rajah had always had some of the Campoos† with him.

Major General Wellesley said, that he might have served formerly, but that he knew that latterly he had refused to send his Troops into the Deekan, and that after having been one of the principal instigators of Scindiah to go to War with the British Government, he had basely abandoned him.

In respect to the King, Major General Wellesley said, that Scindiah had given him over to Frenchmen, who had treated Him in the most barbarous manner, and it would be entirely inconsistent with the humanity of the British Government and the rules of good faith, if His Majesty were to be given up to the Marhattas again. In reply, the Vaqueels said, that it was true that Monsieur Perron and his Frenchmen had basely deserted Scindiah: but the Native establishments of the Campoos still remained, and they declared Scindiah's incapacity to support them, unless these Territories were restored to him.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he had other Territories from which they might be supported, and stated the intention to restore Boorhanpoor, Affeerghur, and the Territories bordering on Guzerat.

The conversation continued some time upon this point, and at length the Vaqueels desired Major General Wellesley to continue.

Major General Wellesley said, that one of the principal causes of the present War was to be attributed to the instigations and intrigues of Frenchmen in Scindiah's Durbar. He said, that wherever there was a Frenchman, there was a decided and restless Enemy of the British Government: The events of the War had shewn, that these Officers in Scindiah's service could not be depended on, and at all events, could render him no service; and Major General Wellesley

* The Battle of Kurdiah was fought between the late Nizam Ali Khan, and the Marhattas, in the year 1795. The Corps of Monsieur Perron, on the side of the Marhattas, and of Monsieur Raymond, in the service of the Nizam, were engaged on this occasion.

† A corruption of the English word "Camp," and used to signify "Regular Brigades." observed,

observed, that he could prove to Scindiah in the clearest manner, that an alliance with the French Nation, would, under present circumstances, be of no use to him, excepting to involve him in further difficulties. Major General Wellesley said, that on these grounds it was necessary, that the British Government should demand, that Scindiah should consent never to take a Frenchman into his service, or any European or American subject, whose Government should be at War with the English; and it would not be inconvenient to Scindiah to grant this article.

The Vaqueels declared in reply, that they would grant it with pleasure; that Scindiah had not the smallest wish ever to see a Frenchman again.

A long conversation then ensued upon the cession of the Territories to the Northward, in which, what had passed before was recapitulated; particularly, that the Infantry Establishment was necessary, that it was intended to keep it up, and that it could not be kept up unless those Territories were restored.

Major General Wellesley then said, that there was another subject that he had omitted to mention, and that was, that the British Government, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, should each have a Minister residing with the other. The Vaqueels assented to this proposition; and Jeswunt Rao Goorparah in particular said, that he should be happy to be the person employed by the Maha Rajah upon this occasion.

Major General Wellesley took this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction with his conduct, and his hopes that it might be possible to arrange a Peace upon the Basis which he had stated.

In the course of the conversation which followed, and indeed frequently during this day's conference, the Vaqueels declared that Dowlut Rao Scindiah was absolutely reduced by necessity to make any Peace the British Government chose. This declaration appears also in his own letters.

The Vaqueels then desired to have in writing what Major General Wellesley had stated, which was promised on the following day.

The

The Vaqueels urged again their demand for the Rajah of Berar, and said, that Scindiah was very desirous that the Rajah should believe, that he had assisted to obtain Peace for him ; and asked, whether Major General Wellefley would admit the Rajah's Vaqueels to the conferences for Peace.

Major General Wellefley replied, that he should not admit the Rajah's Vaqueels to the conferences with them, unless the Rajah had Powers from Dowlut Rao to treat for him; nor on the other hand, should he admit them to the conferences with the Rajah's Vaqueels. Major General Wellefley said, that he had no objection to make Peace with the Rajah ; that, on the contrary, for his own personal convenience, he wished to put an end to the War ; although to the Government, it must be indifferent how long it should last, as, by the successful exertions of the British Troops, Territories had been taken possession of, the Revenues of which would pay its expences.

DECEMBER 11, 1803.

Jeswant Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, came to Major General Wellefley's Tent ; at which were present, Major General Wellefley, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao.

They came they said to talk over with Major General Wellefley, the Articles on which he had proposed on the former day to frame Peace. They expressed a wish to know what Territories Major General Wellefley desired to have in Hindostan, and where the Company's Boundary was to be.

Major General Wellefley replied, that the Territories which it was necessary that Scindiah should cede, were all those to the Northward of the States of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud. In respect to the Company's boundary, Major General Wellefley said that there was no intention of carrying the Company's Territories further than the Jumna, and to those places on the Right Bank, which would secure the Navigation of that River, and the Company's frontier. That the remainder of the Territories ceded, would be applicable to the support of the King, and of other
Sirdars

Sirdars who had rendered Services to the Company during the War, and whose Services merited reward. Major General Wellesley observed, that he did not admit the right of the Vaqueels to ask any question regarding the disposal of the Territory which Scindiah should cede, nor did he pledge the Company's faith that it would be disposed as he had stated. But Major General Wellesley said, that this disposal of the Territory was a proof of the generosity of the British Government, and he had therefore no desire to conceal it.

The Vaqueels then pressed most anxiously, that the Territory to be given to the King and others might be allowed to remain in their hands ; that the amount of the subsistence to be given to the King might be fixed by the Company, and that Scindiah should pay it to Him ; and that the same arrangement should be made for the other persons, for whom the Company's Government were desirous to provide.

They particularly asked what was to become of Scindiah's Office of Vizier ? They said, that hitherto, the Countries in Hindostan, (particularly Perron's Jagheer,) had always been managed in the name of the King. That Scindiah appointed and dismissed Aumildars and others in His Majesty's name, and that he also in His Majesty's name, distributed the Revenues of the Districts (excepting, as was understood, Perron's Jagheer), in their three Shares, to his own Government, that of the Peishwah, and that of Holkar. The Vaqueels asked how this was to be in future ? and they wished Major General Wellesley to specify particularly the names of the Talooks which he required, as Two-thirds of all to the Northward of the States of Jeypoor, &c. belonged to the Peishwah and Holkar.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the British Government would never consent to leave in the hands of Scindiah, or any other person, the provision to be made for the King, or for those who had supported them in the War, and who they had taken under their protection. That the demand upon that point, would never be complied with.

In

In respect to Scindiah's Office of Vizier, Major General Wellesley said, that he supposed His Majesty had the power of dismissing him from it, now that He was no longer held in a degraded subjection by Monsieur Perron's Troops, and that He was in Alliance with the Company. That when He was dismissed from that Office, which after all was but Nominal, and the authority belonging to which, depended upon the existence of Scindiah's Military Power, there would be no question respecting the exercise of its duties.

In respect to the names of the Districts which he should require; Major General Wellesley said, that he would endeavour to procure them. In the mean time; however, he demanded from Scindiah, that he should cede all his Rights and Territories to the Northward of Jeypoor, &c. In this cession, Major General Wellesley said, that of course the rights of the Peishwah, and those of Holkar, were not included; as Major General Wellesley said, he had more than once told the Vaqueels, they had no right to cede or demand on the part of any body, excepting their own master: Moreover, the British Government were bound to protect and support the rights of the Peishwah; and as for Holkar, he was able to protect his own; and certainly the Company had no intention to interfere with him, as long as he refrained from hostilities against them.

A long conversation ensued upon this point, in which every thing that had been said before, was repeated more than once. The Vaqueels expressed their astonishment, that the Company's Government should make such demands for other persons, and they said, that there would be no objection to the cession of Perron's Jagheer. They expressed themselves strongly upon the hardships which Scindiah must suffer, while those who had brought him into the scrape, and who had not assisted him, viz. the Peishwah and Holkar, were, the former supported and protected, and the latter unmolested.

Major General Wellesley said, that it might accelerate matters, and throw some light upon this point in the negotiations, if they
would

would give him a Memorandum upon the subject of Hindostan, in which they should state particularly, in what manner the Revenue was collected, and the business conducted.

The Vaqueels then went to the Demands for the Nizam. They said that Jalnapour belonged to the Peishwah, and had been granted by the Peishwah to Scindiah.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the same answer might be given to every demand made. He asked for that District on the part of the British Government and their Allies, and Scindiah must cede it if he wished for Peace. The British Government would find no difficulty in settling the question between the Peishwah and the Nizam.

The Vaqueels then adverted to the demand of Baroach, and said that that place had been given to Madhajee Scindiah by the British Government; that it was the only Sea-port they had, and hoped they might be allowed to keep it.

Major General Wellesley replied, that it was unfortunate that Scindiah had not recollected that the British Government had given him Baroach, at the time he exposed it to risk. That in respect to the place, it was important to the Company's Interests in Guzerat, and by no means so to Scindiah's, excepting to disturb them; and that in respect to the want of a Sea-port by Scindiah, Major General Wellesley observed, that it was notorious that the Company's Sea-ports were managed on the most liberal principles, and that all persons who conducted themselves peaceably, and conformed to the laws of the place, had the use of them.

The Vaqueels then adverted to the demand of Ahmednuggur. They gave up the Fort without much difficulty; but they insisted upon keeping the Territories depending upon it; or rather those Territories of which the British Government had taken possession. They said, that these were the antient Family Lands of Scindiah, and that he never could consent to give them up.

Major General Wellesley in reply, stated his reasons for demanding them; he said, that they were mixed with the Lands of the Peishwah, and that one of the consequences of that system
of

of mixing Territories was, that the Country enjoyed no Peace, and could not prosper.

The Vaqueels said, that these Lands were not Jagheer, but were Enaum*, that Scindiah kept no Troops in them, and there could consequently be no disputes or plunder such as Major General Wellesley apprehended. They said that these Lands were the Family Estate of Scindiah, and he never could consent to part with them.

Major General Wellesley said, that he would take this demand into further consideration, and that he would not press it, if he should find, that it would not be very inconvenient to the Peishwah not to have these Lands.

The Vakeels said, there would be no difficulty respecting the demand about Europeans in Scindiah's service.

They desired to know, who the Chiefs were with whom Treaties had been made, which Scindiah was called upon to confirm.

Major General Wellesley said, that when a great Confederacy had been formed against the British Government, it was necessary that it should secure its own interests as far as might be practicable; and accordingly, different Officers employed in different parts of India, had been authorized to enter into Engagements with any Chiefs, who chose to adhere to the cause of the Company.

Major General Wellesley said, that owing to Scindiah's delays, the War still continued, and the number of the Company's partizans was daily increasing in proportion to the success of their Arms. The benefit of these Engagements had been amply experienced, and it was determined to continue to enter into them till Scindiah should make Peace. But as some of the Officers authorized to make them were at a great distance, and it was difficult to communicate with them, Major General Wellesley did not know at that time the extent of their Engagements, and therefore could not mention names; much less could he mention the names of all the Chiefs with whom Engagements might be

* Enaum, signifies a Free-gift.

made, before the Officers authorized to make them, would hear of the Peace.

Notwithstanding this difficulty, Major General Wellesley said, that the honor of the British Government required, that all these Engagements should be kept.

He therefore proposed to draw an Article which should provide generally for these Engagements, and to specify a time, at which the names of the Chiefs, with whom they had been made, should be communicated to Scindiah.

Major General Wellesley observed, that he had repeatedly informed the Vakeels of these circumstances, and had pointed out the inconveniences of further delays, particularly in this instance ; and he then said, that if Scindiah did not take care, he would have no State and no Army left.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah observed, that by agreeing to this demand, the Maha Rajah might, without knowing, cede away half his remaining Territories ; as these Treaties might contain Stipulations to grant Territories to the South of the line, which the Company had demanded as a Boundary.

Major General Wellesley replied, that this was true ; but he said that he did not believe, that hitherto, any Treaty was made, by which Territory was granted South of the line mentioned, (although Claims and Peilhcush* certainly were,) or that it was intended to deprive Scindiah of any Territory, but what General Wellesley had claimed.

The Sirdars with whom Treaties have been made hitherto, were provided for within the Boundary, and not without.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah then said, that in fact Scindiah's State must in future depend upon the Company. He hinted that as soon as this War should be concluded, that with Holkar would be renewed, and that Scindiah had no means of defending himself, excepting such as the Company would afford him. He particularly specified Battalions and Money.

Major General Wellesley replied, that under no circumstances

* Generally signifying Tribute.

whatever, would the Company support Scindiah in a War of Aggression against Holkar, or any other Power. He said generally, that the Company would not view with satisfaction the destruction of Scindiah's Government by Holkar, particularly if that Chief were to be the Aggressor; and that he did not doubt, but that when Peace should be made, it might be possible to come to some arrangement upon this point.

Jeswunt Rao said, that he had a request to make, which he would make hereafter, which he hoped would not be refused.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he could not say whether he should refuse or not, till he should hear what the request was.

DECEMBER 24, 1803.

Scindiah's Vaqueels came to Major General Wellesley's Tent, and a conference ensued; at which were present, Eetul Punt*, Moonthee Kavil Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, and Narroo Punt Nana, Major General Wellesley, Major Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, and Govind Rao.

Eetul Punt began to explain, that the Maha Rajah had always been desirous to procure Peace with the Company, and that it was not his fault, that the War had commenced, which he had done every thing in his power to avoid.

Major General Wellesley interrupted him, and said, that it was useless to commence over again this discussion, which had been already well canvassed. That it was impossible for Eetul Punt to say more upon that subject than Goorparah had said already, every word of which had been answered: and that it would be better to break up the meeting, and for the Vaqueels to retire with Goorparah, and learn from him, what had passed on this subject, than to take up Major General Wellesley's time by renewing the discussion.

The Major General said, that the Company's right to com-

* Eetul Punt, Scindiah's Confidential Minister, with Moonthee Kavil Nyn, were sent to the British Camp, on the 23d December 1803.—See the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 15th January 1804.

penfation had been admitted as a principle of the Negotiation, and he had made certain demands which had been referred to the Maha Rajah; he understood that thefe new Minifters had brought the answers to thofe demands, and certain propofitions which the Maha Rajah wifhed to make; and the Major General faid, that it would fave time, if they would at once enter upon the object of their miffion.

After a long preamble upon the fubject of the antient Alliance between the Company and Madhajee Scindiah*, Eetul Punt at length faid, that the Maha Rajah was defirous of connecting himfelf more clofely with the Company, and of eftablifhing an Alliance, which fhould be lafting, and highly advantageous to both Parties, and fhould occafion the jealousy of all the other Powers in Hindoftan.

He was preffed in answer to fpecify what he meant, and was told, that it was impoffible to conclude any arrangement upon fuch general terms. He then faid, that the Maha Rajah wifhed that the Friends and Enemies of our State fhould be the Friends and Enemies of the others; and that there fhould be no difference between them, and that the aggrandizement of the one fhould be proportionate to the aggrandizement of the other.

In reply, Major General Wellesley faid, that he understood his meaning to be a General Guarantee of both States of their mutual Territories; and an Engagement, that they fhould defend each other.

Eetul Punt affented to this: Major General Wellesley faid, that the Company's Government were bound by fuch Engagements with other States in India, and that he did not know, that to make Engagements in a fimilar manner with Scindiah, would be inconsistent with its interefts.

But there were fome points, with which it was defirable, that the Vaqueels fhould be firft apprized, before they fhould make thefe Engagements.

In the firft place, the Company's Government could not make

* Uncle and Predeceffor to Dowlat Rao Scindiah.

a War of Aggression, consistently either with the Laws of Great Britain, or the Rules of their own Policy. Secondly, they could not make an Offensive Alliance with any Power, to attack another Power, with which their Government may be at Peace, and which may not demonstrate any intention to attack them, or their Allies. Thirdly, the Alliance which they would make therefore, would be only Defensive; and confined entirely to the defence of the Rights and Territories of their own Government, and those of their Allies.

From these facts, it followed, that when the British Government entered into an Alliance with any Power in India, not perhaps so strictly bound by Laws and Principles of Policy, it was necessary, that it should take care in the very Treaty of Alliance, to provide, that it should not run the risk of being engaged in a War of Aggression, or on futile or insufficient grounds; and therefore, if the Maha Rajah should make this proposed Treaty with the Company, it would be necessary, that he should bind himself to make the Company's Government acquainted with all his relations with Foreign Powers, and attend to the advice of the Company's Government in all his Foreign Concerns.

Major General Wellesley observed, that he might do this without any risk to his honour. That what had occurred lately, was a sufficient proof of the attention of the British Government to the interests of its Allies; and that the War in which they were then engaged, was in defence of the Nizam's Government.

Major General Wellesley then said, that if the Maha Rajah wished to Ally himself with the British Government for the support, and in the defence of the just Rights and Interests of both Governments, such an arrangement might be made; but if the object was offensive War against any Power, it would not.

The Vaquels replied, that what Major General Wellesley had said, appeared very just and proper. But Kavil Nyn observed, that the Government of Scindiah had always been one of violence; that he had raised and maintained himself by force and usurpation, and if he was to be made, to give up all that he had ever taken in that manner, his Power and State would be much diminished indeed.

Major

Major General Wellesley said, that he did not mean to enquire into the Maha Rajah's Title to all his Territories.

By the Treaty of Peace, it would be provided, that he should have nothing to do with the Nizam, and that there should be an equitable mode of settling what countries in Scindiah's possession belonged to the Peishwah : That he would be obliged to give up those ; He must also give up all claims upon the Rajahs, and others with whom the Company may have made Treaties ; and he must not press upon others unauthorized demands.

Major General Wellesley also said, that he understood the Maha Rajah had formerly seized the whole of the Holkar Territory, and that he had lately made a Treaty with Jeshunt Rao Holkar to restore it. This Treaty with Holkar, whatever it might be, must be carried into execution ; The Company's Government could never support the Maha Rajah in any War, caused by a breach of the Treaty by him.

The Vaqueels paid particular attention to this part of Major General Wellesley's discourse, and asked many questions to draw explanations in respect to Jeshunt Rao Holkar. They complained bitterly of his conduct towards the Maha Rajah, declared that he had been the cause of the War, of the misfortunes of the Peishwah's Government, and of those of Scindiah, and that he had contrived to keep himself out of the scrape.

They also said that he had lately plundered Scindiah to the amount of twenty Lacs of Rupees.

They asked what it was intended to do respecting Holkar.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he did not think it necessary to disclose his intentions in answer to such a question. That if Holkar attacked either the Company, the Peishwah, the Nizam, or Ahmed Rao Guikwar, he must be considered as an Enemy and be destroyed ; otherwise, there was no ground for attacking him.

Major General Wellesley said, that before this proposed Treaty should be made, it would be necessary to furnish the British Government with a Copy of the Treaty with Holkar. The

Vaqueels

Vaqueels then said, that when this Treaty should be concluded, there would be no difference between the Company and Scindiah, and it was supposed that he might go to Poonah.

Major General Wellesley said, that in respect to his going to Poonah, he would not allow him to go there with an Army. That he did not see any objection to his going to pay his respects to the Peishwah, without one, provided His Highness made no objection: but Major General Wellesley observed, that he thought it would be more advantageous to him to go to Ougein and settle the affairs of his own Government. The Vaqueels said, that it would be difficult, if not impossible to make this arrangement without the consent of the Peishwah, as Scindiah was His Highness's Servant.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he would answer for the Peishwah's consent; but observed that he had hitherto talked to them under the notion that Scindiah was the Head of a State; and if instead of being considered in that light, he wished to be considered as the Peishwah's Servant, the case was so much altered, as to render a different system necessary; and he hinted, that in that case, the Maha Rajah was now in Rebellion.

The Vaqueels gave up this point.

A Conversation followed upon the suspension of Hostilities, which Major General Wellesley said the Maha Rajah had broke.

In answer, the Vaqueels said, that every thing that was possible had been done to restrain the Pindaries.

Major General Wellesley desired, that the Maha Rajah would move into Hindostan.

DECEMBER 26, 1803.

Scindiah's Vaqueels came to Major General Wellesley's Tent, and a Conference ensued, at which were present Major General Wellesley, Major Malcolm, Ectul Punt, Moonthee Kavil Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, Narroo Punt Nana, and Govind Rao.

Major General Wellesley said, that when conversing with Jeswunt

Rao Goorparah upon a former occasion upon the subject of the terms of the Peace, Goorparah had expressed the great desire of the Maha Rajah to retain certain Districts and Villages in Ahmednugur, to which Major General Wellefley had objected. He wished now to know whether the Maha Rajah was determined upon this point.

In reply the Vaqueels explained that these Lands were in fact the Enaum Lands, or Family Estate of the Maha Rajah, and that he was very desirous to retain them.

Major General Wellefley explained the principle upon which he was desirous that they should be given up; namely, that as long as the Maha Rajah had Claims in those part of the Country, it was in vain to hope, that the Peishwah would be able to settle his Country. That his object in this Peace was, that it should leave no further ground for War; and that this could not be the case, as long as the different Powers engaged, had their Territories intermixed, and concurrent claims in many instances to the same Village.

In reply, the Vaqueels urged, that these were Enaum Lands, respecting which there never had been, and never could be, any questions; and they said they were willing to leave the decision of the point to the Ministers of the Nizam, or of the Peishwah.

Major General Wellefley said, that he knew these Lands were Enaum; but the fact was, the Marhattas were in the habit of urging and establishing their claims to benefits of this description at the head of large Armies, which are thus introduced into the heart of the Territories of the Company's Allies. Major General Wellefley said, that at all events he must insist upon it, that no armed force should ever be introduced into these Territories on any pretence whatever.

After a long dispute upon this point, in the course of which the Vaqueels repeatedly declared their readiness to appeal to the Peishwah's, or the Nizam's Ministers, and the fear of the Maha Rajah that he should be disgraced by this Cession; Major General Wellefley at last agreed, that they should have Chumargoonda*, &c. &c. provided that no armed Men were ever to be intro-

* See the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengam.

duced in these parts, whether with a view to the collection of the Revenue, or under any pretence whatever.

Major General Wellesley said, that upon a former occasion, he had been told, that the Peishwah and Holkar had claims to the Territories in Hindostan, which he had demanded, and he wished to have an account what those claims were.

In answer, Eetul Punt said, that the old arrangement among the Marhattas was, that of every Conquest, the Peishwah, Holkar, Scindiah, and the Pawan* Family, should each have a Fourth, provided each Party co-operated equally in the Conquest, and paid an equal share of the Expence. That in the Conquest of Hindostan, the Peishwah and the Pawan Family had done nothing, and had contributed no part of the expence; and that Holkar not only had not assisted, but had opposed Madhajee Scindiah; that under these circumstances, Madhajee Scindiah had referred his claims to the Peishwah, had represented the expences he had incurred, and the losses (of his whole family) which he had sustained in this conquest; and that in consideration of them, Nana Furnavese had informed him by the Peishah's desire, that His Highness consented to his holding those Territories free from the claims of the other Parties. That notwithstanding this, Madhajee Scindiah had admitted the claim of Tuckojee Holkar to a share, and had delivered to his Amildars, Territories of the value of Ten Lacks annually.

Major General Wellesley asked, whether the Holkar Family were at this moment in possession of these Territories.

The Vaqueels answered, No.—Major General Wellesley said, that he understood that the Maha Rajah had lately made a Treaty with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and he wished to know whether any thing was granted to the Holkar family by that Treaty.

In answer Eetul Punt said, that Holkar's right to a share in Hindostan was admitted by that Treaty, but that he had not performed its Conditions, and that he therefore could derive no

* The Pawan Family formed one of the original Members of the Marhatta Confederacy. The Capital of their Territories was established at *Dhar*, a place in Malwa, about forty miles distant South-West from Ougain. In course of time, the possessions of this Family have been seized by the more powerful Chiefs, and are now principally included in the Territories of Scindiah.

rights from it. Jefwunt Rao Goorparah said, "the Conditions may
 " as well be acknowledged; they were, *That he should join in the*
 " *Attack of the British Government* *, which he has never done."
 Eetul Punt said, " *That Ragojee Bhoonslab mediated the Treaty, and*
 " *was the Guarantee: and that he had it at that moment in his possessions.*"

Major General Wellesley asked, what might be the Share allotted to the Holkar Family by the Treaty in question; the Vaqueels said One Fourth of the Revenues, after payment of the Expences of the King, and of the Peishwah's Government, and certain other Expences.

The Vaqueels then delivered in an Account of the Revenues in Hindostan, formerly in the hands of Monsieur Perron, as managed by other Aumildars, or Serinjamee† to Sirdars in Scindiah's service, or Jagheers,

Major General Wellesley said, that he had taken into consideration, the Maha Rajah's wish to be allied more closely with the Company, and all the circumstances attending the situation of the Ladies of Madhaje Scindiah's Family, and the Sirdars in his service, who had Lands in those parts.

The Major General then informed the Vaqueels, that he was willing to make the following arrangement: namely, That provided all the Territories North of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud, were ceded; *First*, that the Maha Rajah should not be called upon to incur any further expence in consequence of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance; but that all such expence should be defrayed by the Honorable Company.

* This extraordinary and voluntary Declaration constitutes the most positive, distinct, and irrefragable proof of the original hostile designs of the Rajah of Berar, and of Dowlut Rao Scindiah against the British Government, and of their real intentions in maintaining their Armies united upon the Nizam's Frontier, until repelled by the British Forces under the Command of Major General Wellesley. The Declaration to Major General Wellesley of Scindiah's Ministers, by which it was acknowledged *That the Conditions under which Holkar's Right was admitted to the benefit of the Treaty concluded by him with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar were, that He should join with those Chieftains in "ATTACKING" the British Government,* deserves the most serious attention. This statement was afterwards confirmed by the Minister of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in a Conference with Major Malcolm, who was deputed after the conclusion of Peace on a mission to Scindiah's Camp. A Copy of the Treaty concluded with Holkar was given to Major Malcolm, and transmitted to the Governor General, who forwarded it to the Secret Committee in a Letter under date the 15th June 1804. The Treaty itself contains evidence of its conclusion, not only *before* the junction of the Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, at Mulkapoor, on the 14th June 1803, and consequently before the commencement of the Negotiation with those Chieftains, for the return of those Forces within their respective Dominions; but *before* the Rajah of Berar commenced his march from Nagpoor. The Treaty in its Preamble is stated to have been prepared at that City by Jadoon Rao Bhasker, (killed at the Battle of Aulhe,) at that time Scindiah's Prime Minister, and Agent to the Court of Berar.

† Serinjamee. A certain yearly allowance made to the Collector of a District out of the Gross Rental, for the purpose of enabling him to defray all incidental Charges and Expences connected with the Collection of the Revenue.

Secondly. That the Ladies and others who held Jagheers, should keep them.

Thirdly. The Jagheers should be granted to other of Scindiah's Sirdars, provided that the whole amount granted, including the Jagheers of the Ladies, &c. should not exceed Fifteen Lacs of Rupees per Annum.

The Vaqueels asked whether the Lands would be granted.

Major General Wellefley replied, that that point would remain at the option of the Honorable Company.

The Vaqueels said, that the Maha Rajah possessed three Districts also to the Northward of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud, which had been given in Enaum to his Family by the Kings of Hindostan, and were not included in the Dusters*; their names were Dholpore, Bharee, and Rajah-Kerah.

Major General Wellefley replied, that those also should remain to him in Enaum under the Company's protection, on the same conditions as the Enaum Lands about Ahmednuggur. Major General Wellefley then said, that there remained only one Point for Discussion, and that related to the Treaties negotiated by other Officers empowered by His Excellency the Governor General; and he repeated what he had explained on a former occasion on this subject.

In reply Kavil Nyn said, that it was very proper those Treaties should be confirmed, provided the Parties with whom they had been made, performed all their conditions.

Major General Wellefley said, that this was a point for the British Government to decide, and not the Maha Rajah. He was called upon to confirm the Treaties; if those with whom they had been made, should have broke them, the British Government would have no difficulty in finding a mode of settling that point.

The Vaqueels said, that after having ceded such extensive Territories, they hoped that they would not be called upon to cede more by these Treaties; and that no Treaty would have been made with any Rajah, by which, those parts of the Maha Rajah's Territory which remained, would be ceded.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that in talking upon this subject

* Dusters or Offices of Record.

before, Major General Wellesley had explained to him, that the Treaties would go only to deprive the Maha Rajah of Peishcush and other payments by Rajahs; that the Treaties with Sirdars would not dispose of Territory, and that if any Territory were disposed of, it would be within the Company's Bounds.

Major General Wellesley said, that he perfectly recollected what he had said. That he had not intended to apply it to Rajahs, but only to Sirdars; and he said, that it was not intended to ask the Maha Rajah for Territory for any of them beyond what had been already granted: but he had no objection to go still further, and to say, that none of the Maha Rajah's remaining Territories, (such as were really his,) should be granted away by any Treaty, made with any Rajah or other person.

The Article of the Treaty regarding the Defensive Alliance, was then explained to the Vaqueels, particularly that this Article was inserted, in order to leave it at the option of the Maha Rajah to form the Alliance with the Company, or not, as he might think proper, and to prove to him that there was no desire to force him to enter into it.

The Vaqueels listened to it with great attention; and asked where the Force prepared was to be stationed.

Major General Wellesley replied, that, that was a point which the future Treaty would settle, according to the convenience and benefit of the Contracting Parties.

DECEMBER 28, 1803.

Scindiah's Vaqueels came to Major General Wellesley's Tent; Present Major General Wellesley, Major Malcolm, Govind Rao, Eetul Punt, Moonshce Kavil Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, and Narroo Hurry*.

The Treaty of Peace (drawn out according to the terms agreed upon at the last meeting,) was first read over; and afterwards read Article by Article, in order that the Vaqueels might have an op-

* The same as Narroo Punt Nana.

portunity of making their objections to any Article, of which they did not approve.

They objected to the introduction of the Territories of Jodepoor as the Boundary in the Second Article. They said that the Maha Rajah had Territories to the North of Jodepoor, which they had not intended to cede; and that by the Article as then drawn, they would give up their claims upon Jeypoor and Gohud.

Major General Wellesley contended against this assertion, and called upon the Vaqueels to name the Districts which they supposed they should lose. He then produced the Map, and sketched the relative situation of Gohud, Jeypoor, and Jodepoor, for their examination; and pointed out, that the possessions of the two former were not at all affected by having the latter as the Boundary of the Company's Territories.

The Vaqueels in reply said, that Ajmeere was between Jodepoor and Jeypoor, and would still belong to Scindiah; and they repeated their fear, that they would lose Jeypoor and Gohud by this Article. They then proposed that the Chumbull* River should be the Boundary, that every thing to the Northward should belong to the Company, and every thing to the South to Scindiah.

Major General Wellesley replied, that they positively would not lose Jeypoor and Gohud by the Second Article of the Treaty, *although they might by another*; and he positively refused to insert any thing in the Treaty, which should tend to defeat the arrangements, which might have been made by General Lake with the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Gohud, or others.

The Ministers repeated their old fears and objections, and pretended, that they did not understand the Article, or the Boundary which was intended. At last after much argument they were satisfied with the addition to the Article of the following words:—

“ Such Countries formerly in the possession of the Maha Rajah,
“ situated between Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and to the Southward
“ of the former, are to belong to the Maha Rajah.”

* The Chumbul is one of the principal Rivers of Hindostan; its source is situated near the City of Munde, in the Province of Malwah; after a course in a North east direction of about four hundred and fifty miles, it empties itself into the Jumna, a few miles below Etawah.

In the course of this dispute, they were repeatedly called upon to state, what were their remaining Territories, in order to discover whether they had claims to any Countries approaching the Right Bank of the Jumna, South of Gohud.

They particularly said, that Bundelcund belonged to Ally Bahaudur*, and Janfi and Calpee to the Peishwah.

Upon the perusal of the Third Article, they repeated what Goorparah had said before upon the cession of Baroach; and said, that as the Company had given that place to Madhajee Scindiah, the Maha Rajah had expected that it would have been restored to him. Major General Wellefley replied, that it was unfortunate that the Maha Rajah had ever risked the loss of Baroach, by forgetting the friendship for Madhajee Scindiah, which had occasioned the gift; as it was now, the Company must have the place.

The Vaqueels desired to know, what Territory was to be given with Baroach.

Major General Wellefley replied, all the Territory, and produced a list of One Hundred and Seventy Four Villages, which he said he must have.

Upon the perusal of the Fourth Article, Goorparah said, that there was a Village called Sindheir, between the Hills and Jahnepour, which had been an old Gift to Madhajee Scindiah, which the Maha Rajah was desirous to retain.

Major General Wellefley said, that, that Village was too near the Frontier to be given up in that manner. At all events, he said, that as well as he recollected, instead of being held in Enaum, it was at that moment the harbour of a noted Band of Thieves, and he positively should not consent to Scindiah's keeping it.

Upon the perusal of the Fifth Article, the Vaqueels said, that Scindiah had claims upon the Peishwah to the amount of Crores of Rupees, and other claims upon Anund Rao Guikwar.

* Son of Shumshere Bahaudur, the natural Son of Esjee Rao, the first Peishwah; he conquered a great part of Bundelcund under a Commission from the Peishwah. See Printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs, Page 89.

Major General Wellesley called upon the Vaqueels to state particularly the nature of these claims. He observed however, that by the Article of the Treaty of Peace, a mode of settling the Peishwah's claims was provided; and he proposed that the question of Scindiah's claims upon the Peishwah should be deferred till that Article should be discussed; that then, that Article should be new modelled, if the Vaqueels should wish it, and an exception should be added to the Fifth Article of the claims therein stated to exist upon the Peishwah, and the Guikwar*.

This was agreed to.

Upon the perusal of the Seventh Article, the Vaqueels begged, that as the Cession of Territory was so very large, the amount given in Jagheers or Pensions might be larger.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he had taken the subject fully into consideration, and he shewed that after striking out Begum Sumroo† and the Rajah of Bhurtpoor‡ from the list of Jagheerdars, the amount he had consented to give in pensions, was nearly equal to that given in Jagheers by the Maha Rajah. He said that after such a War, such a Gift was unexampled; and he had hoped, that the Vaqueels would have been satisfied.

The Vaqueels then begged to have Fifteen Lacs besides the Landed Jagheers.

At last Major General Wellesley agreed to make the grant of Seventeen Lacs, including the Landed Jagheers.

The Vaqueels then objected to the claim restricting Scindiah from having armed Men in Dholpoor, and said, that the Revenue could not be collected without such assistance.

Major General Wellesley replied, that he never would con-

* There is a Subsidiary and Defensive Alliance concluded by Lord Wellesley between the Company and the Guikwar.

† This Person's name is *Zeeb-ul-Nissa Begum*, but she is generally called Sumroo's Begum. She held a considerable Jagheer under the Marhatta Government, in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, and in the Centre of the Territory formerly possessed by Monsieur Perron.

‡ The Rajah of Bhurtpoor, is one of the principal Chieftains of the Tribe of Jauts. His Territory is situated on the South West or Right Bank of the Jumna in the vicinity of Agra.— Under Instructions from the Governor General, the Commander in Chief concluded a Treaty with this Chieftain on the 9th October, 1807.

sent to the introduction of a single Marhatta Soldier to the Northward of the Line, laid down in the Second Article, as the Company's Boundary.

Upon the perusal of the Eighth Article, the Vaqueels said, that there were other Villages which had belonged to Scindiah; which they were desirous to possess, the names of which and of the Pergunnahs in which they were situated, they had forgotten.

Major General Wellesley said, that there was no intention to deprive Scindiah of his personal property; but that it was impossible to enter in a Treaty any thing so indefinite, as the Claim just stated. He said however, that he had no objection to write them a letter, in which he should engage to them, that they should have the Villages in question, provided they were really Scindiah's private property, and provided all the stipulations of the Eighth Article were carried into execution respecting them, as well as respecting the Villages named in the Treaty.

The Ninth Article was examined very closely; but the objections to it were not repeated.

When the Eleventh Article was read, Major General Wellesley proposed, that the Vaqueels should say what Claims they had upon the Peishwah, and upon the Guikwar; and he proposed to new model the Article, and have it a general arbitration of Rights and Claims on both sides.

The Vaqueels said, the Claims upon the Peishwah and Guikwar were of no consequence, and not worth detailing; but they said, they feared that this Article respecting Malwah would destroy the Treaty. They said the Peishwah had no rights in Malwa.

Major General Wellesley explained it; and pointed out, that the Article did not assert that the Peishwah had any rights in Malwa; but only, that his rights, whatever they were, should stand as heretofore. He observed however, that if the Peishwah had no rights, his Servants had, and mentioned particularly the right of Nurfing Cundy Rao, to a District which Scindiah had seized.

The

The Vaqueels replied, that the whole of Malwa had been seized by the Peishwah's order, and that District among others.

Major General Wellesley replied, that if they could produce that order, it would be sufficient; but he said, that he never would suffer the Peishwah's rights to be seized without further enquiry.

Major General Wellesley offered to new model the Article, if the Vaqueels thought it would create any alarm in Scindiah's mind; but he said, that the substance of it must be retained.

Upon the perusal of the Twelfth Article, the Vaqueels asked what was to become of Scindiah's Office of Vaqueel Mutulluck*?

Major General Wellesley replied, that he must resign it, or His Majesty must appoint another person to it; But that Scindiah must have nothing to do with His Majesty's affairs.

The Vaqueels said that Scindiah held that Office, the Peishwah that of Bukshée †, Saadut Ali ‡ that of Vizier, &c. &c.

Major General Wellesley replied, all that did not affect the question. These appeared to be Nominal Offices only; but none of the Persons holding them must interfere in His Majesty's Business.

No objection was made to any other Articles, excepting to the time of delivering up the Posts; Major General Wellesley said, that this was the customary mode of delivering back Conquests, and he must insist upon adopting it.

Eetul Punt then desired, that Major General Wellesley would give him an order for the immediate delivery of Boorhanpore, which was refused, till the Treaty should be ratified by Scindiah.

Moonshée Kavil Nyn said, that the Maha Rajah was very desirous to preserve some property in the neighbourhood of Muttra in the same manner as Dholpore, the revenue of which property, he said, was applied to religious purposes; Major General Wellesley said, that the best mode of obtaining this

* An Office similar to that of Regent or of Viceroy, exercising almost independant Powers of Sovereignty under the Great Moghul or Emperor of Hindostan.

† Bukshée or Commander in Chief of the Army.

‡ Saadut Ali (Son of Sujah Dowlah) the present Nawaub of Oude.

property would be for the Maha Rajah to apply to the Governor General; and Major General Wellesley said, that they would find His Excellency well disposed to oblige him. That at present the Treaty was drawn out, and it would not answer to alter it.

Moonsthee Kavil Nyn, then said, that there were some Guns and Stores in three Forts not yet taken in Hindostan, which Scindiah was desirous to have.

Major General Wellesley said, that it was usual to give over Forts with all their Equipments of Stores, &c. However, that in the course of this War, the Company's Troops had taken vast Numbers of Guns from the Maha Rajah, and he might be distressed for the means of defending himself, unless he should get the Guns and Stores in question; Major General Wellesley promised therefore to write upon the subject to the Commander in Chief, and to request that Scindiah might have the Guns in these Forts, provided they should not have been taken possession of before the Commander in Chief should receive the Treaty; and Major General Wellesley's Letter.

DECEMBER 29, 1803.

The Treaty having been copied, the Vaqueels came to Major General Wellesley's Tent at night; present Major General Wellesley, Captain Barclay, Govind Rao, Eetul Punt, Moonsthee Kavil Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, and Naroo Hurry.

The copies of the Treaty and of the Schedules were read and compared, and they were signed at about one in the morning of the 30th December.

Naroo Hurry said, that Bapoojee Scindiah had a Village in Baroach, which they wished that he should keep under the British Government.

Major General Wellesley replied, that they would always find the British Government disposed to attend to their wishes; and he did not doubt, but that upon an application to His Excellency the Governor General, this wish would be attended to.

JANUARY

JANUARY 5, 1804.

After delivering the Treaty of Peace ratified by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to Major General Wellesley, Eetul Punt said, that he was desirous of speaking to the General, who retired with him to his Tent, accompanied by Major Malcolm and Govind Rao.

Eetul Punt began by asking, what were the Company's intentions respecting Holkar? He said that Scindiah was then at Peace with the British Government, and it was natural, that he should be anxious upon this subject.

In reply, Major General said, that Holkar had not attacked the Company, or their Allies; that on the contrary, he had cautiously refrained from approaching them; and that of course, as long as he continued in that line of conduct, the Company would not interfere with him.

Eetul Punt then said, "but do you mean to allow him to destroy us? Since the commencement of the War, of which he was the cause, he has plundered Scindiah of above twenty Lacs of Rupees: he is now employed in the attack of Agimere, a part of the Maha Rajah's Territories, and there is no doubt, but the Maha Rajah must defend himself."

Major General Wellesley replied, that after this Peace should have been established, there was every reason to hope, that it would last, and that the unfortunate inhabitants would be allowed some repose; that the Company's Government would certainly view with displeasure any fresh war, and could not consider as a friend, the person who should commence it. That in particular, they would view with the greatest dissatisfaction, the destruction of Scindiah's Government, or any injury done to it; but Major General Wellesley said, he could say no more.

Major General Wellesley then observed, that Scindiah's Government had been much weakened by the War; that his Army was scattered, and in disorder; and supposing a renewal of the contest with Holkar to be necessary, it appeared to him to be advisable to delay it, till he should have gained some strength, and ascertained the real state of his Government and Resources.

Eetul Punt replied, that Major General Wellesley's last observation

ervation was very correct; but that Holkar was not a man likely to lose an opportunity.

That he knew the state of Scindiah's affairs, and that he was likely to attack him at this moment, because the flower of his Army was destroyed, and the Troops he had left, dispersed and disorganized. Eetul Punt then said, that the only chance Scindiah had, was the support of the Company, which he hoped would be given to him.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the Company would not support Scindiah in a War of Aggression, in any case whatever. He said, that by the Treaty of Peace, the Maha Rajah had an option of becoming a Party to the Treaty of General Defensive* Alliance with the Company, the Peishwah, and the Soubah of the Deckan, and if he should accept that offer, it would follow, that he would be entitled to participation in all the benefits resulting from it, to all the Parties. That one of these benefits would certainly be security against the invasion of Holkar. That even in this case however, the Company would not enter at once into a War with Holkar, to revenge the injuries the Maha Rajah might have received, in the course of the War. That in every case it would be necessary first to proceed by the way of amicable remonstrance and negotiation, and that if that should fail, then to have recourse to Arms.

Eetul Punt said, in case the Maha Rajah should agree to the proposed Treaty, and the consequence should be a War between the Company and Holkar, and the Company's Arms should be attended with their usual success, what share of the Conquests would fall to Scindiah's Lot?

Major General Wellesley replied, that, that was a point which might easily be settled in the Negotiation of the Treaty; and referred Scindiah to Major Malcolm upon it.

In the course of this conversation, which Eetul Punt intended, should be between Major General Wellesley and him, Jeswunt

* Accomplished by the Treaties of Hyderabad, concluded on the 12th of October 1800, and of Bassen on the 31st December 1802.

Rao Goorparah first came in, and at last Moonsthee Kavil Nyn and Narroo Hurry ; and then Eetul Punt broke it off, and turned to the Articles of a Memorandum from Scindiah, which he had in his hand, a translation of a Copy of which Paper (received since from Narroo Hurry,) is annexed to this Memorandum.

The First Article relates to Demands of Money, from the Guikwar Government.

Major General Wellesley said, that one of the Articles of the Treaty provided, that all claims whatever of every description upon the Guikwar Government should be given up. However, that it was not intended to apply this Article to Debts, bonâ-fide due by the Guikwar Government to Scindiah, which Major General Wellesley said, that he understood that the Government of Bombay had allowed to be just ; and therefore he wished that Scindiah would state the amount of the demands to Major Malcolm*, who would forward them to Major Walker†, and thus put the matter in a train of being adjusted.

Upon the Second and Third Articles, relating to claims upon General Perron, and Colonel Hefling, Major General Wellesley said, that the first point for consideration would be the nature of the arrangements made with General Perron and Colonel Hefling, by the Commander in Chief, when those Officers delivered themselves up ; and the degree of protection which the British Government might think it proper to give them ; the second point for consideration was the degree of power which the British Government might think it proper to exercise over the property of those Gentlemen ; and here Major General Wellesley observed, that the British Government never interfered with private property.

Moonsthee Kavil Nyn said, that supposing there had been no agreement made with General Perron ; all that was wished was, that the Courts of Justice should be open to Scindiah as well as to other persons.

* Major Malcolm was deputed by General Wellesley to proceed to the Camp of Dowlat Rao Scindiah, for the purpose of negotiating the Defensive Alliance proposed by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Peace.

† Major Walker is the British Resident at the Court of the Guikwar.

Major General Wellesley replied, that the best thing to do, would be to refer this point to the Governor General, through Major Malcolm.

Upon the Fourth Article relative to the attack of the Seiks, Major General Wellesley said, that the British Government never would attack the Seiks, unless the Seiks should attack it, or its Allies.

The Vaqueels asked, whether there would be any objection to Scindiah's levying Tribute from them?

Major General Wellesley replied, that, that would depend upon the fact, whether they were in alliance with the Company, or not; but this point ought also to be referred to the Governor General.

The Fifth Article in the annexed Memorandum, regarding Money, was not mentioned in the Conference.

Upon the desire in the Sixth Article, that Scindiah should have Hurdwar and Jalnapoor, Major General Wellesley referred the Vaqueels to future negotiation with Major Malcolm.

Upon the Seventh Article in the Memorandum, namely, Holkar's and the Peishwah's Claims in Hindostan; Major General Wellesley observed, that he had repeatedly told the Vaqueels, that they had no right to negotiate for Holkar, or any other Power or State excepting their own Master; and that of course Holkar had nothing to say to their Master. That if Holkar had any claims in Hindostan, the Company would give him an answer.

In talking upon this Article of the Memorandum, the Vaqueels said, that the Peishwah, Holkar, and all the Marhattas would be highly displeased with Scindiah for having made this Peace. As to Ragojee Bhonslah, he had no reason to complain, as he had been the first to make Peace; but he attributed the necessity under which he laboured to make the Peace, to Scindiah's having sent Vaqueels.

Upon this speech Major General Wellesley observed, that nobody had any right to find fault with the Peace, who had taken no part in the War; and that as to the Peishwah, he was a Party against Scindiah, and was not likely to cavil at this Peace.

The

The Eighth Article in the Memorandum was not alluded to in the conference.

Upon the subject of the Ninth Article, namely, that no assistance or asylum should be given to Criminals, Major General Wellesley observed, that, what was proposed was reasonable; he referred the subject to Major Malcolm, to be laid before the Governor General.

Major General Wellesley said, that he would take care that the Persons mentioned in the Tenth and Eleventh Articles, should retain their Jagheers, &c. and Enaums.

Major General Wellesley gave an answer in the affirmative to the Twelfth Article.

Major General Wellesley referred the persons mentioned in the Thirteenth Article to the Adawlut at Benares. In the mean time he said, that Major Malcolm would address a letter regarding them to the person in authority in that City.

The Fourteenth Article was not alluded to in the Conference.

Upon the Fifteenth Article, Major General Wellesley said, that the British Government were known never to be behind hand in acts of Charity; and that Scindiah's recommendation of the persons in question would certainly be attended to.

It is believed, that the Paper received from Narroo Hurry is not a Copy of that from which the Vaqueels read the Memorandum in this conference.

Besides the points abovementioned, the Vaqueels likewise again claimed Sindheir as a part of Scindiah's family property, and Peetuly and Dumauly in Dewal Ghaut, and Beer, Pytun, and other Districts in the Territories of the Soubah of the Deckan.

Major General Wellesley repeated the objections he had made to restore Sindheir, and declared that he positively would not give up that District.

In respect to Peetuly, Dumauly, &c. Major General Wellesley said, that these trifling claims gave constant cause of Quarrel; and that they must be relinquished, according to the Treaty.

During this conference, an account came, that the Pindarries had

had attacked Mulkapour, which Major General Wellesley shewed to the Vaqueels. He then declared that there must be either Peace or War.

That if Scindiah chose the former, every man must be withdrawn from the Territories of the Soubah of the Deckin, but that if they were not, he (Major General Wellesley) should choose the latter; and he declared, that if Scindiah did not keep the Treaty, he would march the Army to Boorhanpoor, and would not cease the pursuit of him, as long as he had two men together.

Eetul Punt begged that Major General Wellesley would allow only four days time to draw off the Pindarries. He declared, that they were a description of Troops entirely unmanageable, and that now, that he was out of Camp, and no body to settle with them, they were worse than ever they had been before.

Major General Wellesley then adverted to the conduct of Mulwah Dadah, in the Nizam's Territories; and explained, that in the orders he had given to the person in charge of Chumar Goondah, &c. to deliver these places to the Maha Rajah, he had particularly desired, that none of the places might be delivered up, till Mulwah Dada should have quitted the Country with his Banditti.

The Vaqueels then denied, that Mulwah Dadah belonged to Scindiah.

In answer, Major General Wellesley said, that they formerly said he did; and recalled to their recollection, the orders which Jeeswunt Rao Goorparah had delivered to the Major General from Scindiah, addressed to Mulwah Dadah to cease hostilities; and the request they had made, that he might not be treated as a common Thief.

The Vaqueels then said, that they would send Huzzoories to Mulwah Dadah*, to order him out of the Country, and tell him in the face of all his followers, that if he disobeyed, they would all be treated as thieves; after that, they must leave the punishment of him to Major General Wellesley.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* Mulwah Dadah, a Predatory Chief, whose Band of Robbers was afterwards destroyed by Major General Wellesley, near Parindee.

MEMORANDUM FROM DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, MENTIONED IN THE FOREGO- ING CONFERENCES.

1st. **T**HE Peishwah has given Scindiah Drafts upon the Guik-
war Government for certain sums of Money on
account of Expences at the Feast of the Dafferah, on account of
which Draft, Money is still due, which Scindiah is desirous to
have.

2d. General Perron owes Scindiah Money on account of
Nuzzeranah * and his Jaidad† Lands, and of Peishcush received,
and other sums on account of other Claims of Scindiah upon him.
It is wished that enquiry might be made into these Claims, and
an adjustment made.

3d. Colonel George Hefling had Lands for the payment of
his Troops, the annual value of which was greater than the sum
required for their payment, and the surplus was paid to Scindiah.
It is desired that this matter should be arranged.

4th. Scindiah had Claims upon the Seiks and the *Hooney*
Marari; the Company's Territories are now between Scindiah
and these people. It is proposed that the Armies of Scindiah
and the Company should join to levy tribute from these people,
and that each Government should have a share of what should be
levied.

5th. It is settled by the Treaty, that Scindiah is to have
Seventeen Lacks of Rupees in Hindostan, or Money in lieu
thereof. Some time will elapse before this point can be adjusted;
in the mean time, it is requested, that something may be given
on account, as Scindiah is in great distress.

6th. Hurdwar and Jahnipoor are places of Hindoo Religious
Worship, and Scindiah is desirous to be allowed to retain
them.

* An Offering on presentation to Office, and on Grand Festivals.

† Land held by a Military Tenure.

7th. Scindiah has consented to all the arrangements proposed for the Treaty of Peace in respect to Hindostan; and he is desirous, that he should not be answerable to the Peishwah, or to Holkar for what he has ceded by the Treaty.

8th. It is written in the Treaty, that Scindiah is to have no Claims upon the Peishwah; Scindiah desires also, that the Peishwah may make no Claims upon him.

9th. The Boundaries of the Territories of the Company, and of Scindiah will join; and each will be in Peace in their own Territories. It is desirable that the Company should give no asylum or assistance to any person, who may be guilty of crimes in Scindiah's Territories, and who may fly to those of the Company.

10th. Saloo Baye Scindiah, Aliah Daye Goorparah, Rajee Jadoo, Canajee Jadoo, are persons belonging to Scindiah, who have had Jagheers in the Territories of the Peishwah; to which in consequence of the War some injury has been done. It is requested, that they may retain their Jagheers without being molested.

11th. Sree Saheb (Manoor Saheb,) has some Villages as Charitable Donations, or Daram in the Province of Beer; which it is requested that he may be allowed to keep.

12th. Is Scindiah to send Vaqueels to the Nizam, and the Peishwah?

13th. Hurry Ambajee Chittavees, and Aberdan Seevaran, have Houses and Property in Benares, to which it is requested, that no injury may be done.

14th. Some Inhabitants of Pytun, (Dyvanaut Naig, &c.) are in confinement at Hyderabad. It is requested that the Nawaub* may be applied to to release those people.

15th. Money was given in Charity to Facqueers and Bramins in Hindostan, which it is hoped will be continued.

* The Subah of the Deckan, &c. under Jah,



APPENDIX I.

*Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, concluded at
Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803.*

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH.

TREATY OF PEACE between the HONORABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and their ALLIES, on the one part; and the MAHA RAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, on the other; settled by MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE AUTHUR WELLESLEY, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and their ALLIES; and by EETUL MAHADEO, MOON-see KAVEL NYN, JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH AMEER-OOLOMRAH, and NARROO HURRY, on the part of the MAHA RAJAH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, who have each communicated to the other their full Powers.

A R T I C L E I.

THERE shall be perpetual Peace and Friendship between the Honorable Company and their Allies, on the one part, and the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah on the other.

A R T I C L E II.

The Maha Rajah cedes to the Honorable Company, and their Allies, in perpetual Sovereignty, all his Forts, Territories and Rights in the Doab, or Country situated between the Jumna and Ganges; and all his Forts, Territories, Rights and Interests in the Countries which are to the Northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud; of which Territories &c. a detailed list is given in the accompanying Schedule. Such Countries formerly in the possession of the Maha Rajah situated between Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and to the Southward of the former, are to belong to the Maha Rajah.

A R T I C L E III.

The Maha Rajah likewise cedes to the Honorable Company, and their Allies, in perpetual Sovereignty, the Fort of Baroach and Territory depending thereon, and the Fort of Ahmednuggur
and

and Territory depending thereon; excepting those Lands which it is agreed by the Eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maha Rajah is to retain.

A R T I C L E IV.

The Maha Rajah likewise cedes to the Honorable Company and their Allies, all the Territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the War, which are situated to the Southward of the Hills called the Adjunttee Hills, including the Fort and District of Jalnapore, the Town and District of Gandapore, and all other Districts between that Range of Hills and the River Godavery.

A R T I C L E V.

The Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, hereby renounces all the claim to the Forts, Territories, Rights and Interests, ceded by the Second, Third, and Fourth Articles; and all claims of every description upon the British Governments, and their Allies, the Soubahdar of the Decan, the Peishwah, and Anund Rao Guikwar.

A R T I C L E VI.

The Fort of Asseerghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the Forts of Powanghur, and Dohud, and the Territories in Candeish, and Guzerat, depending on these Forts, shall be restored to the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

A R T I C L E VII.

Whereas the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah has represented that his Family have long held in Fenaum as a Gift from the Kings of Hindostan, the Districts of Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, which are situated to the Northward of the Countries of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud, and that Lands in Hindostan, ceded by the Second Article of this Treaty to the Honorable Company and their Allies, are held in Jagheer by persons

persons of the family of the late Madhajee Scindiah, and others by principal Sirdars in his Service, all of whom would suffer distress, if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those Countries: It is agreed, that the Maha Rajah shall continue to hold and enjoy in Enaum the Lands of Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah; and that Bala Baye Sahib, and Munfoor Sahib, Moonthee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, shall continue to hold their Lands in Jaghire, under the protection of the Honorable Company: And further, in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed, that the Honorable Company shall either pay Pensions, or grant Lands in Jaghire, according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others to be named by the Maha Rajah, provided that the total amount of the Sums paid, or Jaghires granted or held, does not exceed Seventeen Lacks of Rupees per Annum, including the annual value of the Lands, which it is agreed by this Article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munfoor Sahib, Moonthee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, are to continue to hold; and provided that no Troops in the service of the Maha Rajah are to be introduced into Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, or the other Lands held in Jaghire, under the pretence of collecting the Revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

A R T I C L E VIII.

Whereas the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah has represented, that his Family have long held in Enaum certain Lands, Villages, &c. in the Territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun, viz.

Chomargoondée Pergunna,

Jamgaum,

Ranjingaum,

Half of Seo Gaum Pergunna,

Six Villages in UMBER Pergunna,

Five Villages in Pytun Pergunna,

Five Villages in Niwaz Pergunna,

Five

Five Villages in Kurla Pergunna,
 Six Villages in Poonah Pergunna,
 Two Villages in Wahy Pergunna,
 Six Villages in Patutood Pergunna,
 Five Villages in Pandipeergaum Pergunna,
 Five Villages in Pagood Pergunna,

Two Villages in Parnyra Pergunna, which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government and their Allies; it is agreed, that those Lands and Villages shall be restored to him, provided that no Troops shall ever be introduced into those Lands and Villages, under pretence of collecting the Revenues, or any other pretence whatever.

A R T I C L E IX.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with Rajahs and others heretofore Feudatories of the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah. These Treaties are to be confirmed, and the Maha Rajah hereby renounces all claims upon the Persons with whom such Treaties have been made, and declares them to be independant of his Government and Authority, provided that none of the Territories belonging to the Maha Rajah, situated to the Southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and the Ranah of Gohud, of which the Revenues have been collected by him or his Aumildars, or have been applicable as Surinjamee to the payment of his Troops, are granted away by such Treaties. Lists of the Persons with whom such Treaties have been made will be given to the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor General.

A R T I C L E X.

No Person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present War.

A R T I C L E XI.

It is agreed, that the Rights of His Highness the Peishwah to cer-
 tain

tain Lands in Malwa, and elsewhere, shall be established as heretofore, and in case any difference should arise respecting those Rights, it is agreed that the Honorable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide according to the principles of justice between His Highness and the Maha Rajah, and whatever shall be thus decided, will be agreed to by both Parties, and will be carried into execution.

A R T I C L E XII.

The Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah hereby renounces all claims upon His Majesty Shah Aulum, and engages on his part to interfere no further in the affairs of His Majesty.

A R T I C L E XIII.

The Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American Power, the Government of which may be at War with the British Government; or any British Subject, whether European or Native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

A R T I C L E XIV.

In order to secure and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established between the Governments, it is agreed, that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

A R T I C L E XV.

The Honorable Company being bound by Treaties of general Defensive Alliance with His Highness the Soubahdar of the Decan, and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun, to which the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof; and the Honorable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maha Rajah's Territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the Treaty above-mentioned

mentioned, in two months to furnish him with a Force consisting of Six Battalions of Infantry, with their Complement of Ordnance and Artillery, and usual equipments of Military Stores, &c. and the expence of this Force is to be defrayed out of the Revenues of the Lands ceded by the Second, Third, and Fourth Articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maha Rajah's Government to decline to enter into the Treaty abovementioned, such refusal shall not affect any of the other Stipulations of this Treaty of Peace, which are in every respect to be binding on the contracting Parties, their Heirs and Successors.

A R T I C L E XVI.

This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Seindiah, in Eight Days from this time, and the Ratification is to be delivered to Major General Wellesley.

Major General Wellesley engages, that it shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and the Ratification shall be delivered to the Maha Rajah in Three Months, or sooner if possible.

The orders for the Cessions of the Territories shall be delivered to Major General Wellesley at the same time with the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the Forts of Affeerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud, are not to be delivered up, till accounts will have been received that the Territories ceded, have been evacuated by the Maha Rajah's Officers and Troops.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
 EETUL MAHADEO,
 KAVEL NYN,
 JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH.
 NARROO HURRY.

*Done in Camp at Surje Atjengaum, this 30th of
 December 1803, answering to the 15th
 Ramezan 1213 Fuzalce.*



APPENDIX K.

Copy of a Letter from Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, To His Excellency The Governor General dated Camp, December 30, 1803.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Excellency, that I have this day concluded and signed with the Vaqueels of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, a Treaty of Peace ; Copies of which in the English, Persian, and Marhatta languages, I have the honor to enclose.

This Treaty, like that with the Rajah of Berar, is concluded in the Name of the British Government and its Allies generally, and the Cessions are made to all the Allied Powers. It will remain with Your Excellency to give orders to the Residents at the different Durbars, to procure the consent of the Allied Governments to the Treaty, and to divide the Conquests in such manner, as You may think proper.

By this Treaty, which I hope Your Excellency will ratify, all the important objects detailed in Your Excellency's Instructions of the 27th June 1803 are secured, and the ground is laid for a more complete Alliance with Scindiah's Government ; or supposing that he should omit to take advantage of the terms offered to him to ally himself more closely with the Company's Government, such an influence will be established in his, as will render it very improbable, that its means will ever be again directed against that of the Company.

By the Second Article of the Treaty, Scindiah consents to cede to the Honorable Company, all his Territories North of the Countries of the Rajahs of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and the Ranah of Gohud ; a Schedule is annexed to the Treaty, which contains the best account that can be procured of the Revenue of those Territories.

Besides the Territories included in the Schedule, there are three Pergunnahs also North of the Countries of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud, viz. Dholepoor, Baree, and Rajah-Kerah, which were
formerly

These Instructions form Appendix B.

formerly granted to the Family of Scindiah in Enaum, which have never been carried into the Dusters* under the head of Lands in Hindostan, and have been considered as the private Property of Scindiah's House. These Pergunnahs are to remain in his possession under certain Stipulations, which exclude his Troops from the line fixed upon by Your Excellency:

Besides these Pergunnahs, there are others; the Jagheer Lands of the Ladies of the Family of the late Madhajee Scindiah, and those of some of the principal Sirdars and Ministers of Dowlut Rao Scindiah also not included in the Schedule, which, according to the Seventh Article, are to remain in the hands of their present Possessors, under the protection of the British Government; and the British Government is to give Pensions or Jagheers, according to its option, to Sirdars to be named by Scindiah, to the amount of Seventeen Lacs of Rupees, including the value of those Jagheers to remain in the hands of their present Possessors under the Seventh Article.

It would have been impossible to arrange this great Cession in the disturbed state of Scindiah's Government, under all the circumstances of his misfortunes in the War, and of the great diminution of his Military Power and Reputation, in comparison with that of his rival Holkar, without determining to provide in some degree for those who reaped benefits from the Revenue of the Ceded Territories, or making up my mind to throw into Holkar's hands, and to add to his Armies, all the Sirdars and Troops who had been subsisted by the resources of those Countries, and who must have been forthwith discharged from Scindiah's service, and would have looked to Holkar for protection and future employment. I chose the former, which I think is most consistent with Your Excellency's Policy; and it appears, that besides avoiding the evil of increasing the numbers of the followers of the only Freebooter that remains in India, it tends to establish an influence in Scindiah's Durbar which must guide its measures in a great degree, even if Scindiah should omit to unite himself more

* Offices of Record.

closely with the Company ; and must tend greatly to facilitate all the objects of the British Government in his Durbar, if he should agree to the Terms of the General Defensive Alliance.

Upon the whole therefore, I hope that Your Excellency will approve of this arrangement, the expence of which will amount to about Fourteen Lacs of Rupees annually, to be deducted from the Revenues stated in the Schedule.

The next point to which I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention, in order to bring under Your view at once every thing relating to the Cession in Hindostan, is the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty, by which it is agreed, that Scindiah shall have a Subsidiary Force, the expence of which shall be paid out of the Cessions made by the Second, Third, and Fourth Articles of the Treaty.

In the course of this War, Scindiah's Power, Reputation, and Military Resources have been greatly diminished, while his rival Holkar, after having recovered the Possessions of his Family by his Treaty* of Peace with Scindiah, remains with undiminished Power, and increased Reputation. Comparatively with those of Scindiah's, his Power, and his Military resources are much greater than they were previous to the War ; and I have but little doubt, that the Contest between those Chiefs will be renewed.

This would be a matter of little consequence to the British Government, if the Parties were so equal in point of Strength, Resources, and Abilities as to render the event of the Contest doubtful. But Holkar is certainly at this moment superior to Scindiah in every point of view, and the consequence of leaving the latter to his own means, must be, that he will fall an easy prey to Holkar ; or if he should endeavour to avoid the Contest, (which I don't think probable,) his Government will by degrees become dependant upon that of his rival.

* This is the Engagement concluded by Scindiah with Holkar, previously to the late War, in order to induce Holkar to join the Confederacy against the British Government. On this subject, vide pages 42 and 43. of the Conferences between Major General Wellesley and the Ambassadors of Scindiah, forming Appendix H.

Under these circumstances, and particularly as I was aware of Your Excellency's determination to support the Peace, and of the relative situation in which it would leave the different Powers from the manner in which the Peace had been established by the exercise of the Force of the British Government, I thought it expedient to hold forth to Scindiah, an option of becoming a Party of the general defensive Alliance; and as a farther inducement to him to agree to that Treaty, to engage, that the assistance which should be given to him, should occasion no further diminution of his Revenue.

I was induced to make this last engagement by the conviction that Scindiah would not agree to the Treaty of general defensive Alliance, (although his Ministers proposed, that he should unite himself more closely with the Company,) if he was to be obliged to pay for the assistance which he should receive, and that if he does agree to that Treaty, the Peace of India is insured as far as it can be by human means.

I have every reason to believe also, that when Scindiah shall wind up his affairs at the end of this War, he will not have a disposeable clear Revenue, such as the British Government would require to pay the expences of the Force, which might be given to him.

Upon this point I have likewise to observe, that supposing Scindiah should agree to the Treaty of Defensive Alliance, the diminution of receipt to the Company will be Eight Lacs of Rupees annually, if His Highness the Peishwah be admitted to participate equally with the Company and the Nizam in the benefits of the War; and Twelve and an half Lacs of Rupees, if His Highness the Nizam only should be admitted to that participation.

I have sanguine hopes therefore, that Your Excellency will approve of this Article of the Peace.

By the Cession of Baroach, the Company will gain a clear revenue of Ten Lacs of Rupees annually, and a valuable Territory in a commercial point of view.

I ordered that the Hill Fort of Powaughur might be destroyed, when I determined to return that Conquest to Scindiah: My motives for returning the Conquests in that part of India, and Affeerghur and Boorhanpoor in the Dekan, are explained to Your Excellency in my dispatch of the 11th November, and although I intend to endeavour to retain Possession of Powaughur and Dohud, in the negotiation of the Treaty of general Defensive Alliance in exchange for Land elsewhere, I am still of opinion, that without making some sacrifices, I could not have had Peace, and these places appeared to be of less consequence than any of the other Conquests which the British Troops had made.

The Territories restored in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur are the antient Family Lands of Scindiah, and Your Excellency will perceive in the minutes of the Conferences which will be sent as soon as they can be copied, the great anxiety to retain these Lands: they have been returned therefore under a particular stipulation, that no armed Men are ever to be kept in them.

I did every thing in my Power to retain the Lands of which I took Possession upon the capture of Ahmednuggur, as I wished to exclude Scindiah entirely from the Dekan; but as the Lands are really his Family property, to have kept them would have occasioned a personal inconvenience, which Your Excellency would have been desirous to remove, and the restoration of them is accompanied by a stipulation, which I hope will prevent the bad consequences attending his having any Lands in those Countries.

There was considerable difficulty also in settling the Ninth Article, respecting the Treaties made with the Rajahs. The Ministers appeared to be aware of the loss which Scindiah's Government might incur under this Article, and they contended strongly against it, until at last, I was obliged to tell them, that unless they agreed to it, I could not make Peace. The advantage which it appeared to me that Your Excellency expected to derive from the independance of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and the Ranah of Gohud was, that those Chiefs should connect themselves by Treaty with the British Government. From the
different

different accounts however, which I have received, I observe, that Treaties have not been concluded with any of those Chiefs, notwithstanding the rapid and astonishing success of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The consequence of their independence, (unless they should have connected themselves with the British Government,) would be, that the annual contest which they have had with the Marhattas for the Peilhcush would cease, and the British Government would derive no additional security.

I therefore deemed it best to stipulate generally for the independence of every Rajah with whom a Treaty should have been concluded, by which Your Excellency's object is secured in respect to all of this description.

There was not much difficulty in arranging the other Articles of the Treaty of Peace. There were some objections to the Twelfth Article founded upon the necessity of Scindiah's performing the duties of his Office of Vaqucel-ool-Murluck, which however were easily overcome.

In negotiating this Treaty, I have received the greatest assistance from Mr. Elphinstone, and since he arrived in Camp, from Major Malcolm; indeed the acquaintance of the latter with Your Excellency's sentiments upon all political questions, and his own political knowledge and abilities have enabled me to conclude this difficult Treaty in a manner, which I hope will be satisfactory to your Excellency.

I have requested Major Malcolm, to prepare to go to Scindiah's Camp, as soon as I shall have received the Ratification of the Treaty. By a residence there for some time, he will be enabled to settle with that Chief the Treaty of general Defensive Alliance, (if it should be possible to arrange it,) or at all events to acquire a knowledge of the Characters at his Durbar, and of the state of his remaining Military Resources.

In case Your Excellency should think it proper to ratify this Treaty, it will be best to send one copy of the Ratification to Major Kirkpatrick, to be forwarded to Major Malcolm, and one to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to be forwarded through

through Hindostan; as one of the first objects of Major Malcolm's attention will be to communicate with His Excellency by a Dawk.

I propose to desire the Servants of the Soubah of the Dekan to take possession of Scindiah's Territories ceded by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace; in respect to the other Territories, they will remain to be disposed of according to the Orders which I may receive from Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.*

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

* In a Letter under date the 13th February, from the Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department, transmitting to Major General Wellesley, the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah; the Governor General in Council was pleased to express his approbation of the conduct of Major General Wellesley, in the conclusion of that Treaty, in the following terms:—

“ The Governor General in Council has this day had the honor to receive the quadruplicate of your Dispatch, under date the 30th of December, transmitting a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by you on the part of the British Government with Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

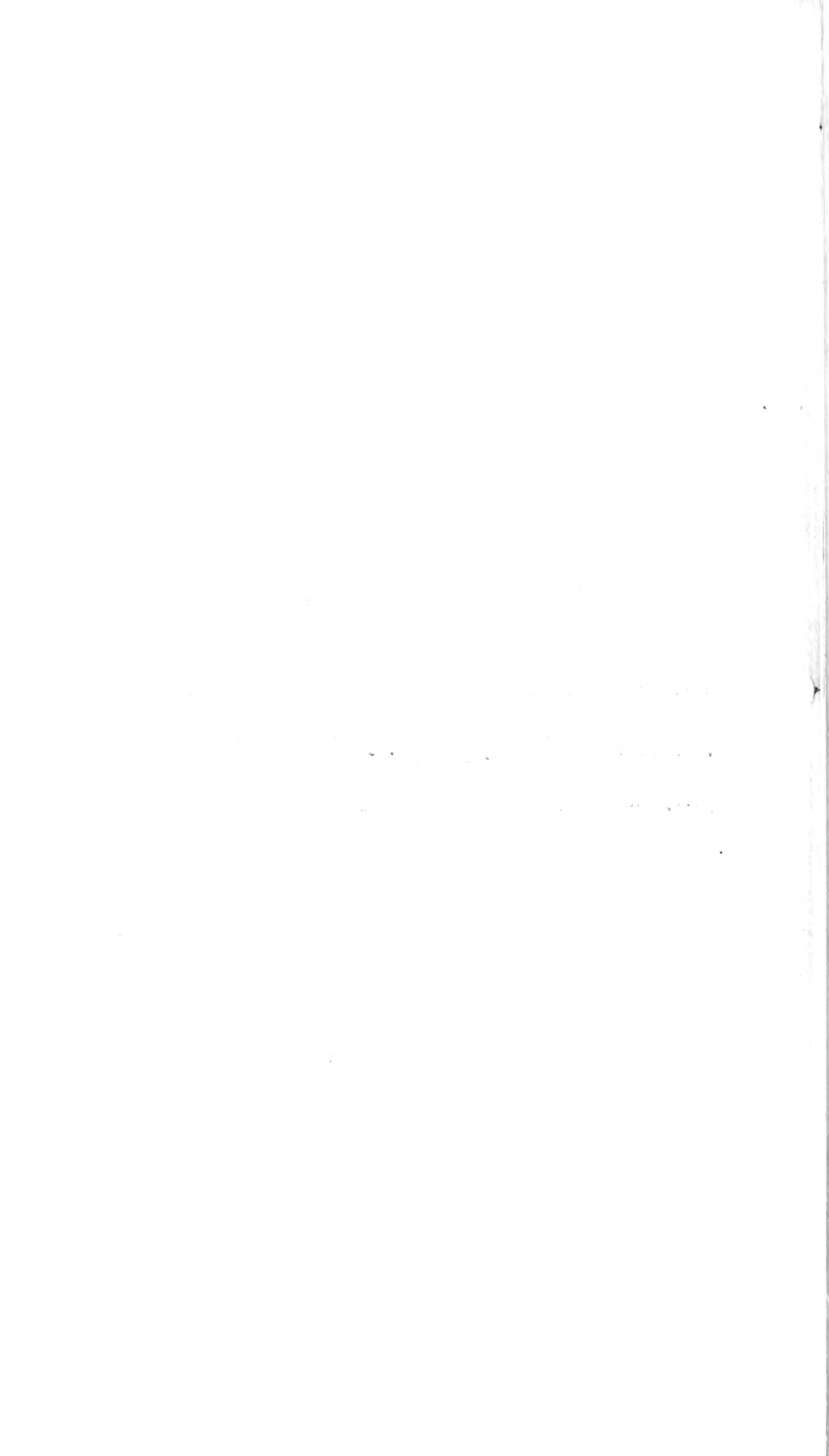
“ The Terms of the Treaty of Peace, concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, are entirely conformable to the general principles of the Governor General's Instructions of the 27th June 1803, and are considered by His Excellency in Council to be in every respect highly advantageous and honorable to the British Government and its Allies. That Treaty has accordingly been this day Ratified in Duplicate by the Governor General in Council.

“ The details of the sentiments of His Excellency in Council, and his Instructions on all points connected with the Treaty, will be communicated to you and to Major Malcolm, at the earliest practicable period of time. The Governor General in Council however takes this occasion to express to you the high sense which His Excellency in Council entertains of the distinguished judgment, ability, firmness, and temper, manifested by you during the whole course of your Negotiation with the Vaqueels of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and his entire approbation of the wise, beneficial, and glorious pacification of India, which you have effected by the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah. The prudence and discernment which you have manifested in the conduct and conclusion of your Negotiations with the Rajah of Berar and with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, correspond with the splendour of your achievements in the Field, which have added lustre to the British Name, and Stability to the British Empire in India.”



A P P E N D I X L.

*Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Defence, concluded with
Dowlut Rao Scindiah, by Major Malcolm. at Boorhan-
pore, on the 27th February 1804.*



TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH DOW- LUT RAO SCINDIAH.

TREATY of Alliance and mutual Defence between the HONORABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and the MAHA RAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH BAHAUDUR, and his Children, Heirs and Successors, settled by MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and by BAPOO EETUL PUNT and MOONSHEE KAVEL NYN, on the part of the MAHA RAJAH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, after having communicated to each other their full Powers; the said JOHN MALCOLM being deputed to the Court of DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, by MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY; The Honorable Major General aforesaid being invested with full Powers and Authority from HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannick Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors of the said Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

WHEREAS by the blessing of God, the relations of Friendship and Union have been happily established between the Government of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and that of the MAHA RAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH BAHAUDUR by a recent Treaty of Peace, the two Governments aforesaid adverting to the complexion of the Times, have now determined with a view to the preservation of Peace and Tranquillity to enter into this Treaty of general Defensive Alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective Territories, together with those of their several Allies and Dependants against unprovoked aggression and encroachments, of all or any Enemies whatever.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The Friendship and Union established by the former Treaty between the two States, [shall be promoted and increased by this
Treaty,

Treaty, and shall be perpetual ; the Friends and Enemies of either State shall be the Friends and Enemies of both ; and their mutual Interests shall henceforward be inseparable.

ARTICLE SECOND.

If any Person or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the Contracting Parties, and after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the Contracting Parties shall have required, then the Contracting Parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand ; for the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Article, the Governor General in Council in behalf of the Honorable Company hereby declares, that the British Government will never permit any Power or State whatever to commit, with impunity, any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the Rights and Territories of the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah ; but will at all times, in compliance with the requisition of the Maha Rajah, maintain and defend the same, when such requisition is made, in the like manner as the Rights and Territories of the Honorable Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE THIRD.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of mutual Defence, the Maha-Rajah agrees to receive, and the Honorable East India Company to furnish, a Subsidiary Force of not less than six thousand regular Infantry, with the usual proportion of Artillery, and with the proper equipment of Warlike Stores and Ammunition. This Force is to be stationed at such place near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Scindiah as may hereafter be deemed most eligible by the British Government, and it will be held in readiness at such station to proceed as soon as possible, for the execution of any service on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this Treaty

ARTICLE FOURTH.

And it is further agreed, that in conformity to the stipulations of the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by Major General Wellesley on the part of the Honorable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul, Moonshce Kavel Nyn, &c. on the part of Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, that all charges and expenses of the six Battalions abovementioned, and of their Ordnance, Artillery, Military Stores, and Equipment shall be defrayed by the Honorable Company out of the produce of the Revenues of the Territories ceded by the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah to the said Company, by the Articles Second, Third, and Fourth of the aforementioned Treaty of Peace, which Territories are specified in a statement annexed to that Treaty.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Grain and all other articles of consumption, and Provisions, and all sorts of materials for Wearing Apparel, together with the necessary number of Cattle, Horses, and Camels required for the use of the Subsidiary Force shall, whenever the aforesaid Force is within the Territories of the Maha Rajah, in consequence of his requisition, be entirely exempt from duties; and whenever any further Force of the Honorable Company shall, in consequence of War with any other State, be in the Dominions of the Maha Rajah, they shall in like manner as the Subsidiary Force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforesaid articles of necessary use and consumption; and it is also agreed, that whenever any part of the Army of the Maha Rajah is in the Territories of the Honorable Company, for purposes connected with the fulfilment of this Treaty, that no duties on Grain, Camels, Wearing Apparel, &c. as stated above, which the party of the Army of the said Maha Rajah may require, shall be collected; and it is further agreed, that the Officers of the respective Governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the Articles of this Treaty, either with the Army, or in the Territories of the other, shall be treated with that respect and consideration, which is due to their rank and station.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Subsidiary Force will at all times be ready, on the requisition of the Maha Rajah, to execute services of importance, such as the care of the person of the Maha Rajah, his heirs and successors; the protection of the Country from attack and invasion, the overawing and chastisement of Rebels or excitors of disturbance in the Maha Rajah's Dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

Whereas it is agreed in the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, that the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, shall never take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European, or American power, the Government of which may be at War with Great Britain, or any British subject whatever, European or Native of India, without the consent of the British Government; the Maha Rajah now further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his service, or permit to reside in his dominions any European, or American whatever, without the consent and acquiescence of the British Government; the said British Government on its part engaging, that it never will employ or permit to reside in its dominions any person subject of the Maha Rajah, or others, who shall hereafter be guilty of crimes, or of hostility against the Person or Government of the aforesaid Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

As, by the present Treaty, the Union and Friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented, that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maha Rajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any Negotiation with any principal States or Powers, without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual consultation with the Honorable East India Company's Government; and the Honorable Company's Government, on their part, declare that they will have no manner of concern with
any

any of the Maha Rajah's Relations, Dependants, Military Chiefs, or Servants, with respect to whom the Maha Rajah is absolute; and that they will on no occasion ever afford encouragement, support, or protection to any of the Maha Rajah's Relations, Dependants, Chiefs, or Servants, who may eventually act in opposition to the Maha Rajah's authority, but on the contrary, at the requisition of the Maha Rajah, they will aid and assist to punish and reduce all such offenders to obedience; and it is further agreed, that no Officer of the Honorable Company shall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the Maha Rajah's Government.

ARTICLE NINTH.

As the chief object and design of the present Defensive Alliance is the security and protection of the Dominions of the Contracting Parties, and their Allies and Dependants from all attack whatsoever, the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any State or Chief in Alliance with the Honorable Company, or against any other principal State or Power; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with his full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The Contracting Parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of War, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other principal States or Powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of Peace and Amity with all the principal Powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this Treaty; but if a War should unfortunately break out between the Contracting Parties, and any other State or Power whatever, then the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah Bahaudur, engages, that the English Force consisting of Six Battalions, with their Guns, &c. joined by a Detachment of his
Army,

Army, consisting of six thousand of the Maha Rajah's Infantry, and ten thousand of his Pagah and Sillahdar Cavalry, which Force the Maha Rajah engages always to keep ready, shall be immediately put in motion, for the purpose of opposing the Enemy ; and the Maha Rajah also engages to employ every further effort for the purpose of bringing into the Field the whole Force which he may be able to supply from his Dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said War. The Honorable Company in the same manner engage on their part (on such event occurring,) to employ in active operations against the Enemy, as large a Force as the service may require, over and above the said Subsidiary Force.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Whenever War shall appear probable, the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah engages to collect as many Brinjaries as possible, and to store as much Grain as may be practicable in the Frontier Garrisons. The Company's Government also, with a view to the effectual prosecution of the War, engage to adopt similar measures in their Frontier Garrisons.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The Contracting Parties entertain no views of Conquests or extensions of their respective Dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities against any State or principal Power, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction through the channel of pacific Negotiation according to the tenor of the preceding Treaty. If, contrary to the spirit and object of this defensive Treaty, War with any State should hereafter appear unavoidable, (which God avert), the Contracting Parties will proceed to adjust the rule of Partition of all such advantages and acquisitions as may eventually result from the success of their united Arms. It is declared that, in the event of War, and of a consequent Partition of Conquests between the Contracting

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ing Parties, the shares of each Government shall be equal in the division of any Territory which may be acquired by the successful exertion of their united Arms, provided that each of the Contracting Parties shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

The interests of the Contracting Parties being identified by this defensive Alliance, it is agreed, that the Honorable Company's Government shall be at liberty to employ the whole, or any part of the Subsidiary Force established by the Treaty in the quelling of any disturbances which may arise within their Territories, or in the performance of any other service which may be required by the said Honorable Company's Government, provided such service shall not interfere with any other duties on which the said Subsidiary Force is liable to be employed under the conditions of this Treaty. And if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Maha Rajah's Dominions which lays contiguous to the Frontier of the Honorable Company, and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the Subsidiary Force, the British Government in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, shall direct such of the Company's Troops, as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Maha Rajah's Dominions; and if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Dominions of the British Government, which lay contiguous to the Frontier of the Maha Rajah, the Maha Rajah, if required by the British Government, shall direct such of his Troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Dominions of the British Government.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

In order to strengthen and confirm the Friendship established between the two States, it is agreed that neither of the two Contracting

tracting Parties shall enter into any Alliance, or have any concern with the Tributaries or Chiefs of the other; and in order to support the independent authority of both Governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither of the Contracting Parties will give protection or countenance to the Rebellious Tributaries and Subjects of the other, but they will use their utmost endeavors for the apprehension of such Rebels, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

The Honorable Company agree to exert their influence to maintain the observance of such usages on matters of form and ceremony and other customs, as shall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourse and communication between the Peishwah and his Ancestors; and the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and his Ancestors; And the English Government also agree to recognize the right of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to all Possessions he holds, whether by written Sunnuds or Grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peishwah, according to former usage, provided such Sunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace; and provided also that in all cases, where disputes may arise on the subject of Possessions held by unwritten authority, the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah agrees to refer to the sole Arbitration of the said British Government, who will decide with reference to former usage, on the principles of truth and justice. The English Government further agrees, to use its endeavour to prevent any acts which have been done by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or his Ancestors, under the authority reposed in him or them by the Peishwah or his Ancestors, from being subverted, provided their being supported is strictly consistent with the preservation of the honor and dignity of His Highness the Peishwah, and of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

This Treaty, consisting of Sixteen Articles, being this day settled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the Honorable Company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonthee Kavel Nan, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; Major Malcolm has delivered one Copy thereof in Persian and Marhatta and English, signed and sealed by himself to the said Maha Rajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one Copy of the same duly executed by himself: and Major Malcolm, by virtue of a special authority given him in that behalf by Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, (himself vested with full powers as before stated,) hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a Copy of the same from the Governor General in Council, in every respect a counterpart of that executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the space of two months and ten days; and on the delivery of such Copy, the Treaty executed by Major Malcolm shall be returned.

Done at Boorhanpoor, the Twenty-seventh of February A. D. 1804, or Fourteenth of Zeecada A. H. 1218.



A P P E N D I X M.

Treaties concluded by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with several Chieftains in Hindostan, in conformity to Instructions from the Governor General, viz.

- No. 1. Rajah of Bhurtpore, on the 29th September 1803.
- No. 2. Rajah of Macherry, on the 24th November 1803.
- No. 3. Rajah of Jeypoor (or Jeynagur), on the 12th December 1803.
- No. 4. Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, on the 16th December 1804.
- No. 5. Ranah of Gohud, on the 29th January 1804.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF BHURRUTPORE.

TREATY concluded between His EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces in the East Indies, on the part of His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannick Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and MAHA RAJAH BISHOINDER SEWAEE RUNJEET SING BHAUDUR.

ARTICLE I.

Perpetual Friendship shall be maintained between Maha Rajah Bishoinder Sewaee Runjeet Sing Bhaudur, Bhaudur Jung, and the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE II.

The Friends and Enemies of either State, shall be the Friends and Enemies of both.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government shall never interfere in the concerns of the Maha Rajah's Country, nor exact any Tribute from him.

ARTICLE IV.

If an Enemy should invade the Territories of the Honorable Company, the Maha Rajah hereby engages to furnish to the English the aid of his Troops in the expulsion of such Enemy. And, in like manner, the Honorable Company engages to assist the Maha Rajah with it's Forces in defending his Dominions against external attacks.

The sincerity of this Engagement is attested on the Holy Bible.

Dated on the Twenty-ninth Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, corresponding with the Eleventh Day of the Month of Jammaudee oos Saunee, in the Year Twelve Hundred and Eighteen Hijree.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF MACHERRY.

TREATY concluded between HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces in the East Indies, on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of His Britannick Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council; Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and MAHA RAO RAJAH SEWAY BUCKTAWUR SING BAHAUDUR.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

A permanent Friendship is established between the Honorable English East India Company and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Bucktawur Sing Bahaudur, and between their Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

The Friends and Enemies of the Honorable Company shall be considered the Friends and Enemies of Maha Rao Rajah, and the Friends and Enemies of Maha Rao Rajah shall be the Friends and Enemies of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The Honorable Company shall not interfere with the Country of Maha Rao Rajah, nor shall demand any tribute from him.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

In the event of any Enemy evincing a disposition to attack the Countries now in the possession of the Honorable Company, or of their Allies in Hindostan, Maha Rao Rajah agrees to send the whole of his force to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the Enemy; and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

As, from the friendship established by the Second Article of the present Treaty, the Honorable Company become Guarantee to Maha Rao Rajah for the security of his Country against

external Enemies; Maha Rao Rajah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Sircar of any other Chieftain, Maha Rao Rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite Party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rao Rajah may demand aid from the Company's Government.—In the event above stated in this article, it will be granted, and Maha Rao Rajah agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expence of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindostan.

Dated on the Fourteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three of the Christian æra; agreeing with the Twenty-sixth of Rujeb, Twelve Hundred and Eighteen Hijree; and the Fifteenth of Aghun, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty Sumbut.



TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF JYEPOOR (OR JYENAGUR).

TREATY of Amity and Alliance between the HONORABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ RAJ RAJINDER SEWAY JUGGUT SING BAHADUR, settled by HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannick Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions, and Captain General of all the British Land Forces in the East Indies, in behalf of the Honorable the English East India Company, and by Maha Rajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, in behalf of himself, his Heirs, and Successors.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

A firm and permanent Friendship and Alliance is established between the Honorable the English Company, and Maha Rajah Dheeraj Juggut Sing Bahadur, and between their Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Whereas Friendship has been established between the two States, the Friends and Enemies of one of the Parties, shall be considered the Friends and Enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by both States.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The Honorable Company shall not interfere in the Government of the Country now possessed by Maha Rajah Dheeraj, and shall not demand tribute from him.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

In the event of any Enemy of the Honorable Company evincing a disposition to invade the Country lately taken possession of by the Honorable Company in Hindoostan, Maha Rajah Dheeraj shall send the whole of his Forces to the assistance of the Company's Army, and shall exert himself to the utmost of his power in repelling the Enemy, and shall neglect no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas in consequence of the Friendship established by the Second Article of the present Treaty, the Honorable Company become guarantees to the Maha Rajah Dheeraj for the security of his Country against external Enemies; Maha Rajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other State, Maha Rajah Dheeraj will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite Party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rajah Dheeraj may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above stated, it will be granted; and Maha Rajah Dheeraj agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expence of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindoostan.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Maha Rajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, although he is in reality the master of his own Army, to act during the time of War, or prospect of action, agreeably to the advice and opinion of the Commander of the English Army, which may be employed with his Troops.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

The Maha Rajah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects, or any other person

person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the Company's Government.

The above Treaty, comprised in Seven Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the Seal and Signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee, in the Soobah of Akburrabad, on the Twelfth Day of December 1803, of the Christian æra, corresponding with the Twenty-sixth of Shabaan 1218 Hejree, and with the Fourteenth of Poos 1860 Sumbut; and under the seal and signature of Maha Rajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, at on the day of 180 of the Christian æra, corresponding with the of 1218 Hejree, and with the of 1860 Sumbut; When a Treaty containing the above Seven Articles, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Dheeraj, under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the present Treaty under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency General Lake shall be returned.



TREATY WITH RAJAH UMBAJEE RAO ENGLAH.

TREATY of Amity and Alliance between the HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAJAH UMBAJEE RAO ENGLAH, providing for the relinquishment to the Honorable Company of certain Districts, including the Forts of Gualior, Gohud, and others, hitherto held in farm by Rajah Umbajee, and for the Guarantee on the part of the Honorable Company to Rajah Umbajee of certain portions of Country, including the Fort of Narwar and others, to be held by him in sovereignty, concluded by His Excellency General GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannick Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, on the part of the Honorable Company, and by Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, for himself, his Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

A permanent Friendship and Alliance is established between the Honorable Company and Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and between their Heirs and Successors: In conformity to the Friendship established, the Friends and Enemies of one Party shall be the Friends and Enemies of both, and neither Party shall swerve from this obligation.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees to deliver over, without delay or evasion, to the Company's Government, the Fortrefs of Gualior with the Districts undermentioned, which have been hitherto held by him in farm, with the Forts situated in them, whenever the Officers

ficers of the Company's Government may be deputed for the purpose of taking possession of them; and farther agrees that these Districts and Forts may be disposed of as may appear expedient to the British Government, relinquishing on his part all farther claims on any account whatever to the said Districts and Forts.

Gualior Khas,	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Atree and other five Mohals :						
Chummerch, Bower, Salbye, and Chounara,						1,50,000
Allahpore	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Summoulee	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Puhorghur and others of Talook Inkurwaree,						1,00,000
Talook Jetawur	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Purgunna Dolpore	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
Baree	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000
Rajakera	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Binde with its Talooks	-	-	-	-	-	2,20,000
Attere	-	-	-	-	-	1,10,000
Talook Phoonp	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Oomree	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Balawa,	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Ammow,	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
Jagnee,	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Seray Choolah,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Doondree,	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Ahnoun,	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
Noorabad,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Attowra,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Bahadurpore,	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Ballaitce,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Curwas,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Hawellee Gohud,	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Behut	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Sooklharee,	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Talook Aman,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inderkee,	-	-	-	-	-	50,000

Budhaik,	-	-	-	18,000
Bhandere,	-	-	-	2,00,000
Nhodah,	-	-	-	30,000
Lehar and six others forming the Zillah				
Kutchwakar,	-	-	-	2,00,000
Goojera,	-	-	-	10,000
Kuttoullee,	;	-	-	2,00,000
Lawunkalan,	-	-	-	30,000
Pergunna Noh,	-	-	-	50,000
Ditto Betwa	-	-	-	50,000
Ditto Deoghur,	-	-	-	50,000
				<hr/>
Rupees				26,56,000

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

In consideration of the friendship and attachment to the Honorable Company manifested by Rajah Umbajee by the engagements entered into on his part by the present Treaty, the Honorable East India Company do hereby guarantee to the Rajah, and to his Heirs and Successors, the possession in sovereignty of the Fort of Narwar, and the Districts undermentioned, which are reported by the Officers of the Rajah to be now in his possession, with the Forts situated in them. The Honorable Company shall demand no tribute or rent whatever from Rajah Umbajee on account of these Possessions.

Narwar Khas,	-	-	9,000
Talook Surwareeu,	-	-	9,000
Bara Doongree,	-	-	4,500
Digdoulee and Cheras,	-	-	8,000
Rajaghur	-	-	7,500
Guneshkera,	-	-	3,500
Barye &c.	-	-	1,000
Ray,	-	-	4,000
Saferam,	-	-	5,000
Souknee,	-	-	7,000
Kureeawul,	-	-	10,000
Deoghur,	-	-	1,500
			Talook

Talook Mooferee,	-	-	5,000
Gopaulpore,	-	-	5,000
Doongerpoor and Magrounee,	-	-	25,000
Pattye kurye,	-	-	6,000
Beeturwas &c.	-	-	46,200
Villages of Gualior which have been attached to Narwar, viz. Rampore, Bounce, and Buferee,			
	-	-	5,000
Doodakhaner,	-	-	10,000
Saer,	-	-	12,000
Suboolghur and nine others,	-	-	1,25,000
Beejipore and two others,	-	-	47,000
Pouree,	-	-	51,000
Serfye and Paren,	-	-	4,000
Utulpore Beejrawan,	-	-	5,000
Lawun of Pergunna Shadoura,	-	-	2,500
Doulahghur kurfena,	-	-	5,500
Talook Beenouree,	-	-	2,000
Budrita and Village Kera and two others,	-	-	12,000
Negounee,	-	-	1,500
Villages of Enam Chutree Trimuckjee &c.	-	-	10,000
Pergunnh Googul Chutree,	-	-	45,000
Talook Alumpore,	-	-	25,000
Koonch,	-	-	1,50,000
Sepree,	-	-	50,000
Kolarus,	-	-	50,000
Irnee,	-	-	20,000
Kcarah,	-	-	70,000
Terait,	-	-	7,000
Oochar Bubroalee,	-	-	15,000
Lawur, Chupar, and Badaoon,	-	-	1,500
Village Koonernu,	-	-	3,000
Talook Alkee Beelhree,	-	-	2,500
Chergawun,	-	-	6,000
Ranaghur and Kergawun,	-	-	6,000

Talook

Talook Mookuree,	-	-	10,000
Boofhera,	-	-	2,000
Gurwace,	-	-	7,000
Lamrut Berutch	-	-	7,000
Village Gatta Budoura	-	-	4,000
Derut,	-	-	5,000
Talook Falood,	-	-	10,000
Roomalee Burwa Sagur	-	-	10,000
Sefye,	.	,	10,000
Talook Dooan Berye,	-	-	10,000
Bungpoor,	-	-	4,000
Pergunna Mamohunee,	-	-	25,000
Rupees			<hr/> 9,41,700

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Rajah Umbajee shall not entertain in his Service, or in any manner give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the English Government.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Rajah Umbajee, during the period of this or any future War which may take place with the Enemies of the British Government, in the vicinity of his Possessions, shall join the Company's Army with the whole of his Troops; and in this event, although the Rajah retains the sole Command of his own Army, he agrees to act in the War agreeably to the advice and counsel of the Commander of the Company's Troops.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas in consequence of the Third Article of the present Treaty, the Honorable Company becomes guarantee to Rajah Umbajee for the security of his Country against external Enemies. Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other State, the Rajah will in the first instance submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government,

Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If from the obstinacy of the opposite Party no amicable terms can be settled, then Rajah Umbajee may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above stated in this Article, it will be granted; and Rajah Umbajee agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expence of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindoostan.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

The Guns, Ammunition, and Military Stores, now in the Forts, to be delivered over to the Honorable Company, shall be considered the property of the Honorable Company. Rajah Umbajee is at the same time, empowered to carry off whatever Money Grain, or Property of any other description than that above mentioned, which may be in the Forts, and no interruption shall be given on the part of the Company's Officers to his so doing.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The Honorable Company agree, that Rajah Umbajee, whenever he may make a request to that purpose, shall be allowed to reside with his Relations and Family and Property in whatever place within the Company's Dominions he may chuse, without any molestation on the part of the Company's Government.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

In the event of a Peace being concluded between the Honorable Company and the Mahratta States, the Honorable Company shall consider Rajah Umbajee included in the Treaty as an Ally of the Company.

ARTICLE THE TENTH

If any Enemy of both the Parties should invade the Country of Umbajee, and the English Army act in concert with the Troops of Rajah Umbajee, in expelling the Enemy; in this case Rajah Umbajee shall not be liable to any expence on account of the Honorable Company's Troops.

The

The above Treaty comprised Ten Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindie in the Soobah of Ukburrabad, on the Sixteenth Day of December 1803 of the Christian æra, corresponding with the First of Ramzan 1218 Hijree. and with the Second of Poos Soodee 1860 Sumbut, and under the Seal and Signature of Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah at

on the day of of the Christian æra, corresponding with the of 1218 Hijree, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a Treaty containing the above Ten Articles shall be delivered to Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and the Seal and Signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the present Treaty under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency General Lake shall be returned.



TREATY WITH THE RANAH OF GOHUD.

TREATY of Amity and Alliance, between the HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and MAHA RAJAH SEWAY RANAH KERRUT SING LUCKINDER BHAUDUR, providing for the Guarantee, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY, of the Country of Gohud and others, to be held by MAHA RAJAH RANAH in sovereignty, and for the payment on the part of the MAHA RAJAH RANAH of a Subsidiary Force from the HONORABLE COMPANY, concluded by His EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannick Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY; and by MAHA RAJAH SEWAY RANAH KERRUT SING BHAUDUR, for himself, his Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

A permanent Friendship and Alliance is established between the Honorable Company and Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing Bhaudur, and between their Heirs and Successors. In conformity to the Friendship established, the Friends and Enemies of one Party shall be the Friends and Enemies of both.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

The Honorable the East India Company hereby agree to establish Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing, in the sovereignty of his Hereditary Countries of Gohud, and the undermentioned Districts, to be possessed by him, his Heirs and Successors, free from all deductions under the Guarantee of the Honorable Company :

Gualior

Gualior Khas.

Antree, and others, 5 Muhals,

Antree,

Chummack,

Powan,

Salbye and Chunour.

Ullahpore,

Summoulee,

Puharghur, and others, composing Talook Sukurwaree,

Talook Jetwur,

Purgunah Binde, with its Talooks,

Purgunah Phomp,

Talook Oomree,

Ballawa,

Jugnee,

Seroy Choolah,

Doondree,

Ahnoun,

Noorabad,

Attowra,

Buhadurpore,

Ballaittee,

Curwas,

Hawellee Gohud,

Behut,

Talook Sookulharee,

Amaun,

Inderkee,

Nhodah,

	}	Lahar,
Lehar, and others, from-		Rampoom,
ing Zillah Katchwa-	}	Kukfees,
kar, - - -		Kuthoonuda Bakfa,
	}	Gopalpoom,

Goojirra,

Kauttoulce,

Kuttonlee,
 Lawan Kalan,
 Purgunah Moh,
 ——— Ratwa,
 Talook Deoghur.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

Three Battalions of the Honorable Company's Sepoys shall be permanently stationed with MahaRajah Ranah for the protection of his country ; the expences of which shall be regularly paid by Maha Rajah Ranah to the Honorable Company every month, at the monthly rate of Twenty-five Thousand Lucnow Sicca Rupees, or Rupees of the same standard value, for each Battalion, amounting to the monthly sum of Seventy-five Thousand Rupees, or Nine Lacs of Rupees annually. In the event of a failure on the part of the Maha Rajah Ranah in the regular monthly payment of the expences of the Battalions, the Honorable Company's Government retains to itself the right of appointing a Person to superintend the Collection of the above amount from the Country.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Maha Rajah Ranah agrees, that the possession of the Fortrefs and City of Gualior shall be permanently vested in the Honorable Company's Government, and that it shall be at the option of the Government to station the Honorable Company's Troops in whichever of the other Forts or places of strength in the Ranah's Country, and at whatever time the Government may deem expedient, with the exception of Gohud; and to level such Forts and places of strength in the Ranah's Country, with the exception of Gohud, as to the Government may appear advisable.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

The Honorable Company shall not demand any tribute from the Country delivered over to Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

In the event of any Enemy of the Honorable Company evincing a disposition to attack the Countries lately taken possession of by
 the

the Honorable Company in Hindostan, Maha Rajah Ranah agrees to send the whole of his Forces to their assistance ; and exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the Enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

As by the Second Article of the present Treaty, the Honorable Company becomes Guarantee to Maha Rajah Ranah for the security of his Country against external Enemies, Maha Rajah Ranah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Sircar of any other Chieftain, Maha Rajah Ranah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably : If, from the obstinacy of the opposite Party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rajah Ranah may employ the Honorable Company's Troops, stationed for the protection of his Country, against the opposite Party.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

Although Maha Rajah Ranah retains the exclusive command of his own Army, yet he hereby agrees to act during the period of a War in conformity to the advice and counsel of the Commander of the Company's Troops.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

Maha Rajah Ranah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to any English or French Subjects, or any other persons from amongst the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the British Government.

The above Treaty, comprised in Nine Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Beanaah, on the Seventeenth Day of January 1804, of the Christian era ; corresponding with the Third of Sowall 1218 Hijree, and with the Twentieth of Maugh 1816 Sumbut, and under the Seal and Signature of Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckindur Bahaudur, at Gualior, on the Twenty-ninth Day

Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Four of the Christian æra, corresponding with the Fifteenth of Sowall 1218 Hijree, and with the Third Phagon 1860 Summut : When a Treaty containing the above Nine Articles, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Seway Rana Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadur, under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess Wellesley, Governor General in Council, the present Treaty under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency General Lake shall be returned.



APPENDIX N.

*Treaty of Partition concluded at Hyderabad, on the 28th
of April 1804.*

PARTITION TREATY OF HYDERABAD, WITH
HIS HIGHNESS THE SOUBAHDAR OF THE
DECKAN.

TREATY for the Settlement of General Peace in Hindostan and the Deckan, and for the confirmation of the Friendship subsisting between the HONORABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and its Allies, His Highness the SOUBAHDAR of the Deckan, and His Highness RAO PUNDIT PURDHIAUN PEISHWAH BEHADUR, settled between the said HONORABLE COMPANY, and the said Allies, by MAJOR JAMES ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions, and Captain General of all the British Land Forces in the East Indies.

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Treaties of Peace, concluded by Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honorable Company, and its Allies, with the Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah Rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th of December 1803, and with Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th of that month, which Treaties have been duly ratified by the Governor General in Council, and by the Allies of the British Government, certain Forts and Territories have been ceded by Maha Rajah Senah Sahib Soubah, and by Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to the Honorable Company and its Allies, the following Articles of Agreement for the settlement of the said Forts and Territories have been concluded by the British Government and by the said Allies.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The Province of Cuttack including the Port and District of
Balasore;

Balafore, and all Cessions of every description made by the Second Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, or by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the Tenth Article of the said Treaty of Deogaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable English East India Company.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The Territories of which Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the Revenues, in participation with His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and those formerly possessed by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah to the Westward of the River Wurdah ceded by the Third Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, and the Territory situated to the Southward of the Hills on which are the Forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, and to the Westward of the River Wurdah, stated by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum to belong to the British Government and its Allies, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan, with the exception of the Districts reserved to Senah Saheb Soubah in the Fifth Article of the said Treaty of Deogaum.

ARTICLE THIRD.

All the Forts, Territories, and Rights of Maha Rajah Dowlat Rao Scindiah in the Doab, or Country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his Forts, Territories, Rights, and Interests in the Countries which are to the Northward of those of the Rajahs of Jyepoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ceded by the Second Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The Fort of Baroach and Territory depending thereon, ceded by the Third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Fort and City of Ahmednuggur, together with such part of the Territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the Third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honorable Company and it's Allies, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to His Highness the Peishwah.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

All the Territories which belonged to Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah before the commencement of the late War, situated to the Southward of the Hills called the Adjunttee Hills, including the Fort and District of Jalnapore, the Town and District of Gandapore, and all other Districts between that range of Hills and the River Godavery, ceded by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, to the Honorable Company and it's Allies, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

All Cessions made to the Honorable Company by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

This Treaty, consisting of Eight Articles being this day, the Seventeenth of Mohurram, corresponding with the 28th of April, settled and concluded at Hyderabad, by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, with His Highness the Nawaub Afoph Jah Meer Akber Ali Khaun Behauder, Soubahdar of the Deckan, the said Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has delivered to His said Highness a Copy of the same in English and Persian, under the Seal and Signature of the said Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, and His Highness the Nawaub Afoph Jah Meer Akber Ali Khaun Behauder has delivered to the said Major
James

James Achilles Kirkpatrick another Copy, also in Persian and English, bearing His Highness's Seal and Signature; and the aforesaid Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has engaged to procure and deliver to His said Highness, without delay, a Copy of the same, duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, on the receipt of which by His said Highness, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable the English East India Company, and on His Highness; and the Copy of it now delivered to His said Highness the Nawaub Asoph Jah shall be returned.

Done at Hyderabad, this Twenty-eighth Day of April A. D. 1804, or Seventeenth Day of Mohurram, A. H. 1219.



*Treaty of Partition concluded at Poona, on the 14th of
May 1804.*

A P P E N D I X .

PARTITION TREATY OF POONAH, WITH HIS
HIGHNESS THE PEISHWAH.

TREATY for the Settlement of General Peace in Hindostan and the Deckan, and for the confirmation of the Friendship subsisting between the HONORABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and its Allies, His Highness the SOUBAH DAR of the Deckan, and His Highness RAO PUNDIT PURDHIAUN PEISHWAH BEHADUR, settled between the said HONORABLE COMPANY, and the said Allies, by Lieutenant Colonel BARRY CLOSE, Resident at the Court of His Highness the PEISHWAH, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions, and Captain General of all the British Land Forces in the East Indies.

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Treaties of Peace, concluded by Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honorable Company, and its Allies, with Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah Rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th of December 1803, and with Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th of that month, which Treaties have been duly ratified by the Governor General in Council, and by the Allies of the British Government, certain Forts and Territories have been ceded by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, and by Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to the Honorable Company and its Allies, the following Articles of Agreement for the settlement of the said Forts and Territories have been concluded by the British Government, and by the said Allies.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The Province of Cuttack. including the Port and District of
Balasore

Balafore, and all Cessions of every description made by the Second Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, or by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the Tenth Article of the said Treaty of Deogaum. shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable English East India Company.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The Territories of which Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the Revenues, in participation with His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and those formerly possessed by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah to the Westward of the River Wurdah ceded by the Third Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, and the Territory situated to the Southward of the Hills on which are the Forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, and to the Westward of the River Wurdah, stated by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum to belong to the British Government and it's Allies, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan, with the exception of the Districts reserved to Senah Saheb Soubah in the Fifth Article of the said Treaty of Deogaum.

ARTICLE THIRD.

All the Forts, Territories, and Rights of Maha Rajah Dowlat Rao Scindiah in the Doab, or Country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his Forts, Territories, Rights, and Interests in the Countries which are to the Northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ceded by the Second Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The Fort of Baroach and Territory depending thereon, ceded by the Third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Fort and City of Ahmednuggur, together with such part of the Territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the Third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honorable Company and it's Allies, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to His Highness the Peishwah.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

All the Territories which belonged to Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah before the commencement of the late War, situated to the Southward of the Hills called the Adjunttee Hills, including the Fort and District of Jalnapore, the Town and District of Gandapore, and all other Districts between that range of Hills and the River Godavery, ceded by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, to the Honorable Company and it's Allies, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

All Cessions made to the Honorable Company by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual Sovereignty to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

This Treaty, consisting of Eight Articles, being this day, the Fourteenth of May 1804, A. D. corresponding with the 3d of Suffer 1219 A. H. settled and concluded at Poonah, by Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, Resident with His Highness the Peishwah, Lieutenant Colonel Close has delivered to His said Highness a Copy of the same in English, Persian, and Marhatta, under the Seal and Signature of the said Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close; and His Highness the Peishwah has delivered to the said Lieutenant Colonel Close, another Copy also in Persian, Marhatta, and English, bearing His Highness's Seal; and Lieutenant Colonel Close afore said has engaged to
procure

procure and deliver to His said Highness, without delay, a Copy of the same, duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council; on the receipt of which by His said Highness, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable the English East India Company, and on His Highness: and the Copy of it now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.



APPENDIX P.
NOTES
RELATIVE TO THE
PEACE,
CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE
BRITISH GOVERNMENT
AND THE
MARHATTA CHIEFTAINS,
AND TO THE
VARIOUS QUESTIONS
ARISING OUT OF THE
TERMS OF THE PACIFICATION.

NOTES *relative to the Peace, concluded between the British Government and the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains, and to the various questions arising out of the Terms of the Pacification*.*

THE advantages which the British Government, has derived from the Terms of the Pacification, are to be considered with reference, to the cause and objects of the War; to the improvement and consolidation of our territorial strength and general resources; and to the improvement in our system of Political Relations, effected by the operation of the several Treaties of Peace, Subsidy and Alliance, upon the general tranquility and welfare of the Native States of Hindostan and the Dekan.

The immediate cause of the War, was the refusal of the Confederated Marhatta Chieftains to separate, and to withdraw, to their usual Stations, within their respective Territories, the Armies which they had assembled and united on the Frontier of our Ally, the Soubahdar of the Dekan, after having declared, *that the intention of that junction was to decide, whether there should be Peace or War with the British Government and its Allies.*

* These Notes have been extracted and arranged, from the Letter of the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, under date the 13th July 1804. Great part of that Letter, according to official practice, is a transcript of the original Instructions of the Governor General to Major General Wellesley, of the 11th December 1803, of which a printed Copy forms No. D. of this Appendix.

Under these circumstances, the continuance of the Confederate Army, in the position which the Chieftains appeared determined to maintain, was a manifest indication of a design to frustrate by hostilities, or by the terror of their Arms, the operation of the Alliance, concluded between the British Government and the Peishwah, and to disturb the tranquility of the Dominions of the Nizam, and ultimately of the Company.

The union of the Confederate Forces, and their commanding and menacing position, afforded every advantage to the Chieftains in prosecuting the hostile designs which they had manifested, *and enabled the Confederated Chieftains to hold the issues of Peace and War in their hands, and to arbitrate the fate of the Dekan according to their interests or caprice. At the same time, the position and state of Scindiah's Forces under the Command of his French Officers in Hindostan, and the machinations of Monsieur Perron with the adjoining States, and with the Subjects of the Company and of the Vizier, manifested additional proofs of the hostile designs of the Confederates, and furnished those Chieftains with additional means of prosecuting such designs.*

The primary objects of the War originating in these causes, were to deprive the Confederates of the means which they possessed, of prosecuting their unwarrantable designs, and to preclude the Confederates *from reviving* the sources of that Military and Political Power, which they had employed to disturb the Security of our Alliances, Dependancies, and Dominions.

The Power of Dowlat Rao Scindiah, considered with reference to his means of affecting the security of the British Empire in India, may be described to have consisted, at the commencement of the War, in the following branches of Military and Political resource :—

First. The efficient state of Scindiah's Military Establishment, under the direction of European Officers, and particularly the formidable

formidable condition of his regular Infantry and Artillery, under the Command of those Officers.

Second. The possession of an extensive and rich Territory, and of various strong Forts, Magazines, Foundries, and Arsenals, with considerable supplies of Ammunition and Military Stores, deposited in convenient Stations on our Frontier, contiguous to the most vulnerable part of the British Dominions in Hindostan.

Third. The establishment of a large and well disciplined body of Troops, with a formidable train of Artillery, under the Command of French Officers within that Territory.

Fourth. The actual assignment of that Territory to the French Officer, holding the Chief Command of those Troops.

Fifth. The possession of the Person of His Majesty Shah Aulum, under the immediate Power of the Forces, commanded by French Officers in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and the exercise of the nominal authority of the Mogul, through those French Officers.

Sixth. The ascendancy established by the Agency of the French Officer in Command of Scindiah's Troops in the North-west quarter of Hindostan, over the Rajpoot Chieftains of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and other States and Chieftains in the Northern and Western provinces of Hindostan, and over many of the Seik Chiefs, and others, occupying the Territory from the Jumna to the Banks of the Indus, and the facility afforded by the advanced Posts of Monsieur Perron's Army towards the Indus, of aiding the invasion of the British Dominions, through that quarter.

Seventh. The facility which the possession of the Sea Port of Baroach afforded to Scindiah of improving his Military establishments, by the accession of French or other European Officers, Military Supplies, and even of a body of French or other European Auxiliary Troops.

Eighth. The power of disturbing the Possessions of the Guikwar, and of the Company, in the Province of Guzerat, by means of Scindiah's intermixed Territories and Fortresses in that Province, and by his Claims and influence in that quarter.

The Jagheer of Monfr-Perron, in the Doab of the Jumna and Ganget, and his Territorial Possessions on the Right Bank of the Jumna from Delhi to Agra.

Coel,
Arsenal and Magazine
at Alyghur,
Delhi,
Foundry at Mattra,
Arsenal and Magazine
at Agra,

Coel and Alyghur,
Head Quater,

Monfr. Perron.

Ninth.

Ninth. The power of disturbing the tranquility of the State of Poonah, and the stability of our Alliance with the Peishwah, by Scindiah's intermixed Territories and Fortresses, in the vicinity of Poonah, and to the Southward of the River Taptee (especially the Territory and Fortrefs of Ahmednuggur), and by Scindiah's various claims upon the State of Poonah, and by his influence at that Court.

Tenth. Scindiah's intermixed and bordering Fortresses and Possessions, which enabled him to menace the Dominions of the Soubahdar of the Dekan, and to impair the efficiency of the British Alliance with that Prince, and Scindiah's various Claims upon the Soubahdar of the Dekan, and consequent influence at Hyderabad.

Eleventh. The general magnitude, wealth, and strength, of Scindiah's Dominions and Army, and the reputation of his Military Power, from which he derived a general influence and ascendancy at Poonah, and over all the Marhatta States, and even at Hyderabad; which influence, and ascendancy, had been for some years past uniformly directed to injure the British Power in India.

Under this view of the condition of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Power at the commencement of the War, it was dangerous to the British Empire :—

First. By the facilities which it afforded to the French of injuring the British interests in India, either in co-operation with Scindiah, or through the independent aid of his French and other European Officers.

Secondly. By maintaining against the British Government, a rival and hostile influence throughout every Native State in India and especially amongst our most important Dependants and Allies on the Western side of India; and by affording a powerful bond of union to any hostile Confederacy of the Native States against the British Government, as well as an efficient and formidable

midable instrument, for the prosecution of the objects of such an Union.

With a view to exhibit the extent and magnitude of the dangers to which the British Empire was eventually exposed, at the commencement of the late War, by the condition of Scindiah's Power, and of the several States in the Northwest of Hindostan, *and especially by the existence of the French Force under the Command of Monsieur Perron, combined with his independant possession of a large tract of Country in the Doab of the Jumna and the Ganges*, it may be advisable to insert in this place, an Extract from the Instructions of the Governor General to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 27th of July 1803.

“ To every person conversant with the true nature of the British Interests and Power in India, the North Western Frontier of Hindostan must have appeared to present the most vulnerable point of our extensive Empire.

“ The condition of the power of the Seiks, as well as of that of the Marhattas and of the Rajpoots and other petty States, offers considerable advantage to an invading Enemy from the more remote North Western Countries of Asia, or from the Banks of the Indus; and it is unnecessary to remark to your Excellency's judgment, experience, and knowledge, that the enterprizing spirit of France, or the ambition of Russia, or even the violence and rapacity of the Afghan Tribes, or of other Asiatic Nations inhabiting the Northern and Western Countries of Asia, might have pursued projects of invasion in that quarter, which might have occasioned considerable embarrassment to the British Power in India.

“ A sense of this danger, concurred with other motives, to induce me to conclude those arrangements with the Nawaub Vizier, which terminated in the Treaty * of Lucnow, and which

* Treaty of Lucnow concluded on the 10th November 1801.

“ secured a considerable augmentation of the Military, Political,
 “ and Financial Resources and Power of the British Nation on the
 “ North Western Frontier of Oude.

“ The result of that happy settlement has certainly afforded a
 “ great accession of security against the dangers, which menaced
 “ the stability of our Empire on that side of India.

“ But the local position of Scindiah's Territories, the condition
 “ and nature of Scindiah's Military Force in Hindostan, and the
 “ corrupt and profligate Counsels of that weak, arrogant and
 “ faithless Chief, still constitute a serious danger to the British
 “ interests. The Territories of Scindiah between the Jumna and
 “ the Ganges, interrupt the line of our defence in that quarter ;
 “ and some of his principal Posts are introduced into the centre of
 “ our Dominions ; while the possession of Agra, Delhi, and of the
 “ Western and Southern Bank of the Jumna, enables him to
 “ command nearly the whole line of our North Western Frontier.

“ In the event of any considerable accession to Scindiah's Pow-
 “ er, or in the event of his forming any connection with France,
 “ or with any Enemy to the British interests, the actual position
 “ of his Territories and Forces in Hindostan would furnish
 “ great advantages to him in any attack upon the Company's
 “ Dominions.

“ Formidable as the power of Scindiah might have become, in
 “ the event of any accession to his strength, *a danger more urgent*
 “ *and more direct in all its consequences*, has grown out of the
 “ decline of Scindiah's local authority in Hindostan, and has re-
 “ cently assumed a more alarming aspect, in proportion to the
 “ accumulated embarrassment of Scindiah's circumstances in the
 “ Dekan, and to the general decay of his Resources and Power.

“ The regular Infantry in the service of Scindiah, under the
 “ Command of European Officers, is supported by Funds, de-
 “ rivable almost exclusively, from the Territorial Possessions of
 “ that Chief, situated between the Jumna, the Ganges, and
 “ the Mountains of Cumaon.

“ A considerable portion, if not the whole, of this Territory,
 “ has

“ has been assigned to Monsieur Perron, a French Officer, who
 “ has succeeded Monsieur Duboigne, in the Chief Command of
 “ Scindiah’s regular Infantry.

“ Monsieur Perron has formed this Territory into an independant
 “ State, of which Scindiah’s regular Infantry, may be justly
 “ termed the National Army. That Force is now stated to
 “ amount to 39,050 * Men.

“ The inhabitants of the Districts, comprehended in Monsieur
 “ Perron’s Jagheer, consider that Officer as their immediate
 “ Sovereign, while the Troops supported from the revenues of the
 “ Country, regard Monsieur Perron as the immediate executive
 “ authority, from which the Army is to receive Orders, Subsistence and Pay. Possessing such means, Monsieur Perron dictates
 “ with the authority of a Sovereign State, of superior rank, and
 “ with the vigour of efficient Military Power, to the petty
 “ States occupying the Countries to the Southward of the Jumna ; and by the terror of his Name and Arms, holds in abject
 “ submission, the Rajpoot States of Jeynagur and Jodepore,
 “ together with the Jauts and the State of Gohud, extending his influence even to Bundelcund, and to the Country
 “ occupied by the Seiks.

“ Scindiah retains no efficient control over Monsieur Perron, or
 “ over his regular Troops. Various instances must be familiar
 “ to Your Excellency’s knowledge, in which Monsieur Perron has
 “ either openly disobeyed, or systematically evaded the orders of
 “ Scindiah, especially in the late crisis of that Chief’s Affairs.

“ Monsieur Perron has for some time past manifested a systematic
 “ disposition to remove all British Officers from the Command
 “ of Scindiah’s regular Infantry, and to introduce French Officers
 “ under his own immediate patronage.

“ Monsieur Perron is supposed to have amassed a considerable
 “ fortune, and Your Excellency is intimately acquainted
 “ with his anxious desire to return to Europe, and to dispose

* This was the number of the regular Infantry under the Command of Monsieur Perron ; of that number 16,600 Men were in the Deab in the month of June 1803.

“ of his actual Command, and of his Territorial Possessions, to
 “ some person of the French nation.

“ To these considerations, it is important to add, that
 “ Monsieur Perron is in possession of the Person of the unfor-
 “ tunate Shih Aulum, and consequently is Master of the no-
 “ minal Authority of that unhappy Prince. Monsieur Perron
 “ therefore may transfer this valuable Possession, together with
 “ his Property of any other description, to any French Adven-
 “ turer or Officer, who may be enabled to complete such a pur-
 “ chase.

“ Thus, the coincidence of various extraordinary and uncon-
 “ trollable accidents, the weakness of Scindiah's personal Cha-
 “ racter, the rapacity and profligacy of his Ministers, (who
 “ have engaged him in pursuits of aggrandizement, avarice, and
 “ ambition, at a distance from Hindostan, in the Dekan,
 “ at Poonah, and in the Southern Provinces of the Marhatta
 “ Empire,) the treachery of many of his Chiefs, whose inter-
 “ ests consist in diverting his attention from the affairs of Hin-
 “ dostan to those of the Dekan, and the recent shock which
 “ his Power has received from Holker, *have contributed to found*
 “ *an independant French State, on the most vulnerable part of the*
 “ *Company's Frontier.*

“ Under the influence of a Succession of French Adventurers,
 “ this State must be exposed to every intrigue of the French
 “ in India, and even to the ambition and hostile spirit of the
 “ Person, who now rules the French Nation; nor could an
 “ instrument of destruction, more skilfully adapted to wound the
 “ heart of the British Empire in India, be presented to the vindic-
 “ tive hand of the Chief Consul of France.

“ This French State actually holds possession of the Person
 “ and nominal Authority of the Mogul; maintains the most
 “ efficient Army of regular Native Infantry, and the most power-
 “ ful Artillery, now existing in India, (with the exception of
 “ His Majesty's and the Company's Troops,) and exercises a
 “ considerable influence over the neighbouring States, from the

Banks

“ Banks of the Indus, to the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges.

“ In the supposition of the most intimate and established connection of Amity and Alliance between Scindiah and the British Power, and in the event even of Scindiah's accession to the Treaty of Basseen, and to the general Defensive Alliance * with the Company, the Nizam, and the Peishwah, it is impossible to suppose, that this French State would co-operate with cordiality in support of the British interests. The aid of this State could be least expected in the case which would most urgently demand it, and which would require the most active operation of the principles of the general Defensive Alliance.”

“ In the event of an attack from France upon the British Dominions or Power in India, it could not be expected that a French State, erected under the nominal and ostensible auspices of Scindiah in Hindostan, would afford any substantial aid to the Ally of the British Power, in a contest against France, even if that Ally should be disposed to assist us in such a crisis.”

“ On the other hand, no doubt exists, that Scindiah would receive the most zealous aid from the same State, in any attempts, which he might be disposed to make, either for the reduction of the British, or for the aggrandizement of the French Power in India.”

“ In addition to these remarks, Your Excellency is apprized, that the vicinity of Monsieur Perron's regular Infantry operates as a constant drain upon the population of the Company's Provinces, and diminishes the sources of our Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue, as well as of our Recruits for the Army in that quarter.”

“ In the present crisis, when every circumstance announces the probability of a renewal of the War with France, and urges the necessity of resorting to every practicable measure of precaution and security, the safety of the British Dominions requires the reduction of Monsieur Perron's Military Resources and Power, independently of any question, which might exist between Scindiah and the British Government.”

“ In a state of profound Peace and even of Alliance with Scindiah, the necessity of providing for our own security,

* Established by the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded in October 1800, and by the Treaty of Basseen concluded in December 1802.

“ would justify a formal demand for the removal of a danger so
 “ eminent from the Frontier of our Dominions. The refusal of
 “ Scindiah to comply with such a demand, would afford a just
 “ ground of War against that Chief, and any true or false plea
 “ of inability on the part of Scindiah, to control the movements,
 “ or to reduce the power of this French State, would authorize
 “ and require the British Government to assume the protection
 “ of its own Territories, and to remove with its own hand, the
 “ proximate cause of insecurity and alarm.”

That this State had not, to the knowledge of the Governor General, been formally connected with the Government of France, will not be deemed to be a circumstance, affecting the Governor General's view of the danger, to be apprehended from the formation and growth of such a Power in India. That Power was fully prepared to *afford efficient and cordial support to the French Cause in India, and to meet the projects of France with adequate alacrity and zeal.*

The origin and progress of Monsieur Perron's Civil and Military authority are indeed to be ascribed to the disorder and confusion of the Marhatta Empire, to the weakness and corruption of the Councils of Scindiah, and to the decline of his real interests and just Dominion. The Chiefs and Commanders of this French State were also mere Military Adventurers, and its resources were derived from licentious Conquest, and boundless Depredation. These features of its character may not however, appear of so peculiar a nature, as to have rendered it altogether unworthy of adoption by the present Rulers of France

The danger arising from the condition of the Rajah of Berar's Power, with reference to his means of affecting the security of the British Empire in India, appeared to be, at the commencement of the War :—

First. A Military Force greatly inferior to Scindiah's, in point of Discipline, Numbers, and Artillery, but furnishing a considerable accession to the general strength of the Confederacy, against the British Government.

Secondly. The Possession of an extensive Territory, and some strong Forts, commanding the Dominions of the Company, and
 of

of the Soubahdar of the Dekan, on several vulnerable points.

Thirdly. The possession of the Province of Cuttack, by which the Rajah of Berar was enabled to interrupt the communication between our Northern and Southern Possessions, to facilitate the invasion of Bengal and of the Northern Circars, and to obtain the aid of French or other European Officers or Troops, to be landed in the Province of Cuttack.

Fourthly. The intermixture of the Rajah of Berar's Possessions, with those of the Soubahdar of the Dekan, his vexatious Claims upon the Court of Hyderabad, and his consequent influence at that Court.

Fifthly. The Rajah of Berar's pretensions to the Government of Poonah, and the ascendancy and influence which he derives from his Descent*, connected with the general magnitude of his Dominions, and Resources, with his supposed Wealth, and with the hostile spirit which had been manifested by the State of Berar for many years, in counteracting the interests of the British Empire in India.

Under the preceding review of the means possessed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah and by the Rajah of Berar respectively, of affecting the Security of the British Empire in India, the most desirable objects of eventual War with those Chieftains, manifestly were;

With reference to Dowlut Rao Scindiah:—First, the entire reduction of Monsieur Perron's Regular Corps. Second, the annexation to the British Dominions, of the whole of the Territory within the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges in the Possession of Monsieur Perron, thereby rendering the River Jumna the Northwestern Frontier of our Dominion in that quarter. Third, the occupation of Delhi and Agra, and of a Chain of Posts on the Western and Southern Bank of the Jumna, sufficient to secure to the British Power, the free navigation of the Jumna, and the Possession of both Banks of that River. Fourth, the permanent exclusion of

* The Rajah of Berar is descended from the Rajahs of Sattarah. See his Descent in pages 3 and 6, of Appendix A, to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs,

the Marhattas from the Northwest of Hindostan. Fifth, the establishment of a system of Defensive Alliances with States of Hindostan, the local position of whose Territories might form a Barrier between the Possessions of the Company and the Marhattas, and secure the exclusion of the authority and influence of Scindiah from the Northwestern division of Hindostan. Sixth, the protection of the person and nominal authority of His Majesty Shah Aulum. Seventh, the occupation of the Sea Port of Baroach and of the Territory annexed to it, together with the reduction of Scindiah's General Power in Guzerat. Eighth, the Cession of Scindiah's Territories intermixed with those of our Allies the Soubahdar of the Dekan and the Peishwah, and generally, the reduction of Scindiah's Military Power and Territorial Resources, within the limits necessary for the purposes of our Security, and of the safety and tranquility of our Allies.

With reference to the Rajah of Berar; The occupation of the Province of Cuttack, and the Cession of all the Rajah of Berar's Possessions intermixed with those of the Soubahdar of the Dekan; and the general reduction of the Rajah of Berar's influence and power within the bounds requisite for the same just and legitimate purposes.

These may be considered to have constituted the necessary objects of the War with reference to its original causes, and these objects properly formed the basis of our demands, in negotiating the Terms of Peace with the Confederated Chieftains.

In estimating the dangers to which the Security of the British Government was eventually exposed, at the commencement of the War, by the existence, in the hands of the two principal Marhatta States, of those means of injury, which have been described in the preceding part of these Notes, the advantages which the British Empire has derived from the permanent removal of those dangers by the Successes of the War, and by the Terms of the Peace may be easily appreciated.

In the moment of our most brilliant Victories, when the rapid and glorious success of our Arms had nearly extinguished the Power both of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, and when We possessed ample means of entirely subverting both those States, by the continuance of Military operations at that time actually in progress, the concessions which the Honorable Major General Wellesley was instructed to demand from the Confederated Chieftains, were limited to the extent, absolutely necessary to *preclude the revival of the original causes of the War, and to provide for our permanent security, and for the faithful discharge of the obligation of positive engagements, contracted, either previously to the War, or during the progress of Hostilities.*

It would have been neither a just, humane, nor honorable policy, to have insisted upon the reduction of the Enemy's Power to any extent unnecessary to secure the just objects of the War, and the safety of the British Government and its Allies. The public duty of the Governor General required the employment of every effort to reduce the strength of the Enemy within the bounds, prescribed by the just interests of the British Government, and of its Allies; but the Governor General would have deemed it to have been equally injurious to the glory and power of the British Government in India, and contrary to his Duty, to the Commands of the Honorable Company, and to the Laws and Policy of England, to have prosecuted War for the purposes of vengeance, aggrandizement, or ambition, or to have urged the fall of a vanquished Enemy, beyond the just limits of National Security and Public Faith. Among the principal advantages therefore of the late Pacification, must be ranked the maintenance of the National Character in India, by the moderation, clemency and justice, manifested by the British Government in the Terms of Peace, granted to our Enemies, under circumstances, which had *placed the existence of their respective States absolutely at our disposal.*

16th December
1803.

Immediately after the reduction of Gawilghur, the Honorable Major General Wellesley, prepared to pursue the Rajah of Berar to Nagpoor, the Capital of his Dominions, and arrangements had been adopted for the invasion of Berar from the Province of Sumbulpore, by the Corps employed in that quarter under Lieutenant Colonel Broughton, and from Cuttack by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt.

The brilliant and decisive success of His Excellency General Lake, and the entire destruction of Scindiah's Power in Hindostan, left General Lake at liberty to detach a Force against the Possessions of the Rajah of Berar. In conformity therefore to the Governor General's Instructions, General Lake prepared a considerable Detachment for the purpose of invading Berar, from the Northern quarter of Hindostan.

Gawilghur.

At that period of time, the whole of the Rajah of Berar's Possessions on the West side of the River Wurda, the Province of Cuttack, and its Dependancies, and the Provinces of Sumbulpore and Patna *, had been wrested from his Dominion; and the only strong Fortresses within the limits of his former Territories, had been reduced by the British Arms.

17th December
1803.

In this extremity of the Rajah of Berar's affairs, the British Government granted Peace to that Chieftain, on terms regulated exclusively by considerations of National Security and Public Faith.

Previously to the conclusion of the separate Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, the Military Power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had been destroyed in Hindostan, and deeply wounded in the Dekan by the brilliant Success of the British Armies in the Field under the Command of His Excellency General

* Districts belonging to the Rajah of Berar, situated near the Western Frontier of Bengal and Behar.

Lake and the Honorable Major General Wellesley, and the whole of Scindiah's Possessions in the North of Hindostan and in the Dekan * had been conquered by the British Arms.

As soon as Major General Wellesley had received the Treaty of Deogaum, ratified by the Rajah of Berar, every arrangement was adopted, for the purpose of employing the whole of the Forces under Major General Wellesley's Command against Dowlut Rao Scindiah. In addition to the Troops under the personal Command of Major General Wellesley, a considerable Force had been assembled in Guzerat, under Colonel Murray, for the eventual attack of Scindiah's Possessions in the Province of Malwa; this Force being left at liberty by the Conquest of Baroach and Powanghur, and of all Scindiah's Possessions in the Province of Guzerat, to commence offensive Operations in Malwa, was ready at this period of time to advance directly upon Scindiah's Capital Ougein, and had actually marched to the Frontier of Guzerat in the prosecution of that design.

27th December
1803.

The conclusion of a separate Peace with the Rajah of Berar, also enabled General Lake to be prepared to direct the Operations of the Detachment which had been intended for the invasion of Berar, against the Southern Possessions of Scindiah in co-operation with the Forces under Major General Wellesley and Colonel Murray.

Under this severe pressure on every quarter of his remaining Territories, Dowlut Rao Scindiah sued for Peace, and the Terms of the Peace granted to Dowlut Rao Scindiah in that extremity of his affairs, were regulated by principles of lenity and forbearance to the utmost extent, consistent with our just right of reasonable Indemnity, and with the Security of our Possessions, and of the Dominions, Rights, and Interests of our Allies.

30th December
1803.

* The Nerbuddah River forms the Northern Boundary of the Dekan, taken in its general sense.

The concessions on the part of the Enemy which provide in the manner already described for the Security of the British Government *against the return of those dangers, which existed at the commencement of the War*, necessarily comprize additional advantages to the cause of the British Government and of its Allies. The arrangements deemed to be indispensably necessary for the security of the British Government and its Allies, have augmented and consolidated our territorial resources and those of His Highness the Peishwah, and the Soubahdar of the Dekan, the only Powers possessing any just pretension to participate in the Conquests of the War. Combined with other provisions of the Peace, these arrangements may be considered to have secured the complete accomplishment of that general system of Political Relations in India, which it has been the uniform and approved Policy of the Governor General, under the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, to establish, and which experience has demonstrated to afford the only means of preserving general Tranquility, and consequently, of providing effectually for the permanent Security and Prosperity of the British Empire in India.

In order to afford a distinct view of the advantages of the late Pacification, it will be proper in this place to state in regular order the several provisions of the Treaties of Peace, concluded respectively with the Rajah of Berar, and with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, accompanied by such remarks as appear requisite to illustrate the intent and operation of each Article respectively, with reference to the Treaties of Partition, concluded between the Honorable Company and the Allies, and to the Treaty of Defensive Alliance and Subsidy, concluded between the Honorable Company and Scindiah.

TREATY OF
DEOGAUM.

1st Article.

I. TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE RAJAH OF BERAR.

The First Article provides for the permanence of Friendship, between the Contracting Parties.

The

Partition Treaties concluded at Hyderabad on the 28th of April 1804, and at Poonah on the 14th May 1804—See Appendix N. and O.

Treaty of Defensive Alliance with Scindiah, concluded at Bhorhanpore on the 27th February 1804—See Appendix L.

The Second Article connected with the First Article of the Treaties of Partition, cedes the whole of the Province of Cuttack, including the Port and District of Balasore to the Honorable Company. That Province connects the Territory of Bengal with the Northern Circars. In the hands of an Enemy, the Province of Cuttack would afford peculiar advantages to the prosecution of Hostilities against the British Power. It furnishes the means of interrupting the communication between Bengal and all our Possessions and Dependancies in the Southern and Western Provinces of India. That portion of the Sea Coast which the Province of Cuttack includes, together with the Port of Balasore, would enable a Native Enemy to receive succours from an European State. An auxiliary French Force combined with a Marhatta Army might thus have assembled on the Frontier of our most valuable Territories, and might have endangered the safety of the primary source of the Power, Wealth, and Influence of the British Empire in India. In the hands even of a Neutral Native State, the Province of Cuttack presents a favorable point for the disembarkation of an hostile European Force, and for an attack upon the British Dominions. In the hands of the Company, the Fort and Territory of Cuttack furnishes a strong additional Barrier to all our possessions in that quarter, and consolidates every part of our Resources and Power.

The intermixture and contiguity of the Territories of the Company and of the Marhattas on the Southern Frontier of Midnapore, occasioned constant disputes between the subjects of the two Governments, and the ready asylum which Robbers and Delinquents obtained within the Marhatta Territories, contiguous to Midnapore, operated as an encouragement to the commission of every species of outrage within the limits of the Company's neighbouring Districts. The Cession of the Province of Cuttack and its Dependancies, is therefore of the utmost importance, independantly of their Financial and Commercial value.

The information obtained of the resources of the Province of Cuttack, is not sufficiently accurate to exhibit a complete Report upon the Revenue of the Territory, ceded by the Second Article. By a Statement however extracted from the Marhatta Records, the Revenue of Cuttack proper is estimated at from Sixteen to Seventeen Lacs of Rupees per Annum.

3d Article.

The Third Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, provides for the Cession of all the Territories, of which the Rajah of Berar collected the Revenues, in participation with the Soubahdar of the Dekan, and of all the Territory which the Rajah of Berar possessed to the Westward of the River Wurdah, estimated at the Annual Sum of Sixty Lacs of Rupees.

By the transfer to the Soubahdar of the Dekan, under the Treaty of Partition of the Territory ceded by this Article, all the inconveniences, embarrassments, and hazards, arising from the intermixture of the Territories of the Soubahdar of the Dekan, and the Rajah of Berar have been removed; By this Article also, the Dominion of the Soubahdar of the Dekan, has been augmented * and consolidated, and a distinct limit has been established between the Territories of His Highness and of the Rajah of Berar.

The faithful attention which this Article, combined with the Treaty of Partition manifests to the interests of our Ally the Soubahdar of the Dekan, produced the most favorable impression at the Court of Hyderabad, and has tended to cement the ties of Alliance, as well as to render our Ally more efficient and useful.

4th and 5th Articles.

The arrangements of the Fourth and Fifth Articles which restore to the Rajah of Berar the Forts of Nernullah and Gawil-

* The Districts acquired by the Soubahdar of the Dekan are extremely Rich and Fertile, and under proper management, would without difficulty yield an Annual Revenue of One Million Sterling.

ghur, together with Districts contiguous to those Forts, yielding an annual Revenue of Four Lacs of Rupees, were the result of a liberal and just consideration for the future security of the Rajah's remaining possessions.

The Sixth Article provides for the renunciation on the part of the Rajah of Berar, of all claims of any description on the Territories ceded by the preceding Articles, and on all the Territories of His Highness the Soubahdar of the Dekan. 6th Article.

By the latter stipulation, the vexatious pecuniary Claims of the Rajah of Berar on the Soubahdar of the Dekan have been relinquished. Those claims constituted a perpetual source of disagreement between the two Powers, and afforded to the Rajah of Berar the means of maintaining a considerable influence, and of prosecuting intrigues at the Court of Hyderabad, of a nature injurious to the interests of the British Government.

The Seventh Article of the Treaty of Deogaum stipulates for the arbitration of the British Government in all cases of difference between the Courts of Poonah and Nagpoor. By this stipulation, *the British Government will be enabled to control the causes of dissension between those States respectively*, and the intercourse between them under the operation of this Article, will be too limited to admit the successful prosecution of any intrigues injurious to the interest of the British Government. 7th Article.

The chief object of this Article was, to meet the wishes of the Rajah of Berar, whose Ambassador expressed an anxious desire for the interference of the British Government, both for the purpose of protecting the Rajah of Berar against all claims of the Peishwah and the Soubahdar of the Dekan on his Territories, and of securing the Rights of the Rajah of Berar, under Grants obtained from the Peishwah, or the Soubahdar of the Dekan, or under Treaties concluded with those Chiefs. In reply to the proposition of the
Rajah

Rajah of Berar's Ambaffador upon these points, the Honorable Major General Wellesley observed, that without possessing accurate information with regard to the Claims, Grants and Treaties, the faith of the British Government could not be pledged in the manner proposed by the Ambaffador; with a view however to meet the wishes of the Rajah of Berar, without incurring the hazard of compromising the faith of the British Government, the Honorable Major General Wellesley proposed the arbitration of the British Government on the Terms stipulated in the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Deogaum; to which proposition the Ambaffador readily assented, observing, that the *Rajah of Berar possessed no security against the encroachments of the Peishwah, but in the justice and generosity of the British Government.*

2th Article.

The Eighth Article of the Treaty contains a stipulation for the exclusion from the service of the Rajah of Berar, of the Subjects of European or American Powers, the Governments of which may be at War with the British Government, and of all British Subjects, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British Government; and by the same Article, the British Government engages neither to assist nor to encourage any Relations or Subjects of the Rajah of Berar in rebellion against that Chieftain.

The experience of the formidable resistance opposed to the British Forces during the late War, by the regular Troops of the Enemy, under the Command of European Officers, and composed in a considerable degree of Natives of India, subjects of the British Government, combined with the view which the Government of France is known to entertain for the aggrandizement of the French Power in India, sufficiently demonstrates the importance and advantage of providing for the perpetual exclusion of the several classes of persons, described in this Article, from the service of the Native Powers to such an extent, as the Governor General in Council may deem consistent with the safety of the British interests in India.

The

The indefatigable zeal with which the French Nation is disposed to pursue any measure, calculated to injure the interests of the British Government in India, *and the consequent necessity of providing by every practicable means, for the exclusion of the Agents of France from the Dominions of the Native States*, has lately been manifested by the arrival at Poonah, of three French Officers, (who, having received a Commission in the Isle of France from the French Captain General,) landed clandestinely, disguised in the Asiatic dress, at a Port in the Kokun, from a French Privateer, (subsequently captured by His Majesty's Ship *St. Fiorenzo* on the 6th January 1804,) charged with Letters or Proclamations in the Persian language, addressed generally to all the Native States of India, for the purpose of engaging the Native States to combine their Powers for the destruction of the British Empire in this quarter of the Globe. These Frenchmen were apprehended by His Highness the Peishwah, at the requisition of the British Government, under the general provisions of the Treaty of Basseen, and four of those Proclamations were found upon them. The Prisoners have since been sent to Bengal. The Governor General thought it proper not to admit them to their Parole for a certain time, in order to deter others from engaging in similar missions. Under our subsisting Defensive Alliance with the Peishwah, in a season of actual War, in which the Peishwah and the Company were equally engaged as Allies, the conduct of these Frenchmen would have entitled the Governor General to proceed against them as Spies, and to have resorted to the means warranted by the Law of Nations in similar cases.

The Ninth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum provides for the Residence of accredited Ministers on the part of the British Government and of the Government of the Rajah of Berar, with those Governments respectively.

9th Article.

The Tenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, which corresponds with the Ninth Article of the Treaty of

10th Article.

Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, recognizes and confirms all engagements concluded by the British Government with Feudatories and Dependants of the Rajah of Berar. The object of this Stipulation was not only to secure the benefits, which the British Government might derive from such engagements, but to enable us to discharge the obligations of our public faith towards the persons, with whom those engagements might have been contracted. By the confirmation of these engagements, under the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, the authority and influence of the Marhatta Government has been completely excluded from all the Territories in the vicinity of Cuttack and Midnapore, and a barrier has been established between Bengal, Behar, the Province of Cuttack, and the Rajah of Berar's remaining Territories, composed of petty States*, exercising an independant authority within their respective Territories under the protection of the British Government.

8th Article.

By the Eleventh Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, the Rajah of Berar renounces “ *all adherence to the Confederacy formed by him and other Marhatta Chiefs, to attack the Honorable Company and their Allies, and he engages not to assist those Chiefs, if the War with them should continue.*”

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- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>* 1 Rajah of Boad
2 Sonapore, and
3 Ramghur,</p> | } | <p>Occupying Territory contiguous to the South West Frontier of Cuttack, and Commanding the principal Passes into that Province.</p> |
|---|---|--|

4 Rajah of Khoonjur, a powerful Chieftain, whose Territory is situated on the Northern Frontier of the Province of Cuttack, and who has always been considered to be independant of the Marhatta Power, although at the period of the War, that Chieftain rented a portion of the Province of Cuttack.

5 Zemindars of the District of Mohurbunje, and certain Districts belonging to the Rajah of Berar on the North-east side of the River Soobunreka, and intermixed with the Territories constituting the Zemindary of Midnapore.

6 Zemindars of Sumbulpore and Patna, Districts formerly belonging to the Rajah of Berar, and situated near the Western Frontier of Bengal and Behar.

By the Engagements concluded with these respective Chieftains, they are exempted from the payment of Tribute, to the Marhatta Government, and are guaranteed in the possession of their respective Territories, on the condition of their faithful discharge of the duty of Tributaries to the Honorable Company.

This

This Article, *which contains a distinct avowal on the part of the Rajah of Berar, of the Confederacy formed by that Chieftain and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, for the express purpose of making War upon the British Government and its Allies*, deserves particular attention, and confirms the justice and necessity of the War against the Confederates.

The Twelfth and last Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, relates exclusively to its ratification by the Governor General in Council.

12th and last
Article.

2. TREATY OF PEACE WITH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH.

TREATY OF
SURJEAN-
JENGAUM.

The First Article of the Treaty of Peace provides for the permanency of Friendship between the Contracting Parties.

1st Article.

The Second Article provides for the Cession to the Allies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Rights and Possessions in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna Rivers, and to the Northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, with the exception of certain Districts specified in a subsequent Article.

2d Article.

By this Article, combined with the Third Article of the Treaties of Partition, and the Fourth Article of the Defensive Alliance with Scindiah, the authority of the British Government has been established over the whole of the Territory formerly occupied by Monsieur Perron. The Provinces which previously to the War, *constituted a State under the rule of French Adventurers, and furnished resources for a numerous body of regular Infantry, and for a formidable Artillery, under the direction of French Officers, now form a part of the Honorable Company's Possessions, and of the territorial security for the subsidiary payments due from Scindiah to the Company; and the British Government has been enabled to accomplish the objects originally proposed, “ of rendering the*

“ River

“ River Jumna the Frontier of our Dominion in that quarter,
“ and of occupying the Fortresses of Delhi and Agra together
“ with a Chain of Posts on the Right Bank of the River Jumna,
“ sufficient to secure to the British Power the free navigation on
“ that River.

Under the provisions of this Article also, *the power and influence of the French and of the Marhattas*, have been excluded from the North Western division of Hindostan.

31 Article.

By the Third Article, the Fort and Territory of Baroach, together with the Fort of Ahmednuggur and its dependant Territory, with the exception of certain Districts, specified in a subsequent Article of the Treaty, are also ceded by Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

By the Cession of the Territory of Baroach, and under the Fourth Article of the Treaties of Partition, an annual Revenue of about Twelve Lacs of Rupees is added to the Resources of Bombay, and *Scindiah's communication with the Sea is completely precluded*. Under the Defensive Alliance with Scindiah, this Cession forms a further part of the Security for the Subsidy from that Chieftain.

The Cession of Ahmednuggur, and the Conditions annexed to Scindiah's reservation of a portion of the Territory dependant on that Fortrefs, essentially impede Scindiah's means of interfering in the affairs of the Court of Poonah, and of affecting the just operation of the Alliance between the British Government and the Peishwah; and by the Treaties of Partition concluded at Hyderabad on the 28th day of April 1804, and at Poonah on the 14th day of May 1804, the Fort and remaining Territory of Ahmednuggur is ceded to the Peishwah, and will form an important addition to His Highness's Military strength, under the protection of the Company.

4th Article.

Under the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, Dowlut Rao
Scindiah.

Scindiah cedes all the Territories in his possession, at the commencement of the War, situated between the Adjutee Hills and the River Godavery. By this arrangement, Scindiah abandoned all that part of his Territorial Possessions which was intermixed with the Territory of our Ally the Soubahdar of the Dekan; and the British Government was enabled by assigning those Cessions to his Highness the Soubahdar, under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Partition, to improve * and to consolidate His Highness's Territorial power and resources.

By the Stipulations of the Fifth Article of the Treaty with Scindiah, (which provide for Scindiah's renunciation of all Claims of every description upon the British Government and its Allies, the Soubahdar of the Dekan, the Peishwah and the Guikwar,) every ground of interference on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the internal Concerns of the Soubahdar of the Dekan, the Peishwah, and the Guikwar, has been precluded, and *a dangerous source of intrigue, disturbance, and encroachment has been effectually destroyed.* 5th Article.

The Sixth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum provides for the restitution to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, of the Fort of Afsceergur, the city of Boorhanpoor, the Forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the Territories in Candeish and Guzerat, dependant on those Forts. This Article affords a proof of the disposition of the British Government, to make every concession to the Enemy, even in the moment of victory, which might be consistent with our security, and with good faith towards our Allies in the War. 6th Article.

By the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Peace, Dowlut Rao Scindiah is allowed to retain possession of the Districts of Dholepore, Barce, and Rajah-Kerrah, situated to the Northward of the Territories of the Rajahs of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, stated by Scindiah to have been long held by his Family, as a Gift from the Kings of Hindostan; and by 7th Article.

* The Annual Revenue of these Cessions is estimated at Six Lacs of Rupees.

the provisions of the same Article, it is stipulated, that certain Members of the Family of the late Madhajee Scindiah, and certain Officers of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Government, (who formerly possessed Jagheers in the Territories ceded by the Second Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum) shall either retain possession of such Jagheers, or shall receive Pensions, at the option of the British Government, provided that the annual value of such Jagheers, and the amount of such pensions do not exceed the sum of Seventeen Lacs of Rupees ; the same Article also precludes the introduction of Scindiah's Troops either into the Districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, or into the Lands eventually to be restored in Jagheer to Scindiah's Family and Officers. This prohibitory clause obviated in a considerable degree the objections to the admission of the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindiah into the Territories of Hindostan, from which it was a principal object of the Peace to exclude that Chieftain's Power and influence. These concessions originated principally in a spirit of conciliation and lenity, which it was the wish of the Governor General to exercise on this occasion, to the utmost extent compatible with our Safety, and with our just Rights and Interests ; the British Government derives at the same time great advantage from an arrangement, by which the sources of the subsistence of some of the principal branches of the Family of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and many of his principal Officers, are placed under the immediate control and authority of the British Government.

8th Article.

By the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, certain Districts stated to have been long in the possession of Scindiah's Family, and situated within the Territories of His Highness the Peishwah, are also restored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, on the condition, that no Troops shall ever be introduced into those Districts, under any pretence whatever. Observations similar to those which have been stated with regard to the Seventh Article, are applicable to the restrictions under this Article of the Treaty.

By

By the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace, all Engagements concluded between the British Government, and any of the Feudatories or Dependants of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, are recognized and confirmed; provided only, that Territory, formerly belonging to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and situated to the Southward of the Territories of the Rajahs of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, shall not be alienated by such engagements from the possessions of Scindiah.

The provisions of the Ninth Article, were indispensibly necessary to enable the British Government to fulfil the obligations of Faith contracted in the progress of the War. They were at the same time essential to the Security of a principal object of the War, namely, the Establishment of a System of Alliances with the States of Hindostan, the local Possession of whose Territories might form a Barrier between the Possessions of the Company and the Marhattas, and secure the exclusion of the Authority and Influence of Scindiah, and of France, from the North Western Division of Hindostan.

With the attainment of that object, was combined the immediate effect of promoting our Success in the War, by detaching from the Interests of Scindiah, his Tributaries and Dependants, and by obtaining their co-operation with the British Power. Of the Engagements contracted with the Chieftains of Hindostan, and recognized by the Provisions of the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, those which principally contribute to the security of the ultimate object of our political arrangements in Hindostan, are the Treaties concluded with the Ranah* of Gohud, and the Rajah of Jeynagur.

* The Ranah of Gohud, although deprived by the usurpation of the late Mhadajee Scindiah of his hereditary Possessions, retains a considerable influence with the Tribe of Jauts. He raised a Body of Troops during the late War, by the aid of a sum of Money which the Commander in Chief was authorized to advance for that purpose, and was actively and successfully employed during the whole course of the War in opposing the Troops of the Enemy, and in discharging the duties of a faithful Ally of the British Government.

By the Treaty with the former, the ancient Possessions of the Ranah of Gohud are restored to the Representative of the Family, under the Protection and Guarantee of the British Government. That Chieftain is bound to Subsidize three Battalions of British Troops at the rate of Nine Lacs of Rupees of per Annum. The Possession of the Fortrefs of Gwalior, which Commands one of the principal entrances from the South, into the North Western division of Hindostan, is permanently vested in the Honorable Company, and the British Government possesses the privilege of stationing its Troops in any of the Forts or Positions within the Territories of the Ranah, at whatever time the British Government may deem expedient, with the exception of the Fort of Gohud.

The Ranah of Gohud is pledged to employ the whole of his Forces and his Power, in conjunction with the British Troops, against any Power, which shall ever endeavor to disturb the Possessions of the Honorable Company; and in the event of War, to employ his Troops in conformity to the advice and direction of the Commanding Officer of the Company's Forces.

With a view of preserving in the hands of the British Government, the means of checking the growth of Dissentions, tending to produce War, and consequently to require the interposition of our Military Power in the Defence of the Ranah's Possessions, the British Government reserves to itself the right of Arbitrating any cause of Dispute, which may eventually arise, between the Ranah of Gohud and any other State or Chieftain.

The Ranah of Gohud having been relieved from imprisonment, and distress, and restored to his Hereditary Dominion, by the aid, and under the protection of the British Government, it will be manifest, that the Ranah of Gohud is in the highest degree interested in maintaining his attachment to the Company; and that the British Government can at all times Command every advantage

age, derivable from the local Position, Strength, and Resources of the Territory of Gohud.

The Treaty, concluded with the Rajah of Jeynagur,* is founded on the basis of reciprocal aid against external Enemies. The Rajah of Jeynagur is pledged to employ the whole of his Military Power and Resources, in repelling any attempt to invade the Possessions of the Honorable Company in Hindostan, and a reciprocal obligation is imposed on the British Government, with the *necessary reservation of a Right, on the part of the British Government, to arbitrate eventual disputes for the purpose of preventing War.* The Rajah further engages, in the event of War, to employ his Troops in concert with the British Forces, in such a manner, as the Commanding Officer of the British Forces may advise and direct. On the other hand, the British Government is pledged not to interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government, nor to demand from him any tribute whatever.

Vide Treaty
Appendix M.
No. 3.

By this engagement, the Rajah of Jeynagur is permanently relieved from the payment of his accustomed Tribute to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and from the apprehension of future exactions and encroachments on the part of that Chieftain, or of any Foreign State. These important benefits, which the Rajah of Jeynagur derives from his Alliance with the Honorable Company, cannot fail to secure his fidelity to the British interests.

The Engagements, which His Excellency The Commander in Chief concluded, under the orders of the Governor General, with the Rajahs of Bhurtpoor† and Macherry‡, (and which are also

Vide Treaty
Appendix M.
No. 1 and 2.

* Jeynagur is sometimes called Jeypoor.

† The Rajah of Bhurtpoor is one of the principal Chieftains of the Tribe of Jauts, and possesses a considerable Territory, and several Forts, in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra, on the South West, or Right Bank of the Jumna.

‡ The Possessions of the Rajah of Macherry are bounded on the South and West by the Territory of the Rajah of Jeynagur, and on the East by that of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor. The local Situation and Resources of the Territory of Macherry, enable the Rajah of that Country materially to assist, or to impede, the incursions of the Marhattas in the Northern parts of Hindostan. The Rajah of Macherry, or the Rao Rajah, is a Rajpoot. His Capital is Alwar, situated about Ninety Miles South West by South from Delhi.

recognized and confirmed by the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah,) are framed upon the same principles as those of the Alliance with the Rajah of Jeynagur. Those Chieftains are guaranteed by the British Government in the independant possession of their respective Territories, on the condition of their co-operation with the British Troops against an invading Enemy, and of *submitting, in all cases, their disputes to the arbitration of the British Government, previously to engaging in actual Hostilities.*

The local position of the Territories of those Chieftains, is well calculated to strengthen the Barrier opposed to the attempts of an invading Enemy by the Countries of Gohud and Jeynagur. The system of Alliances established by the British Government in Hindostan, *affords the means of controlling in a considerable degree, the primary causes of that disorder and confusion, which, during so long a period of time, have disturbed the Territories of Hindostan, and have afforded encouragement to the lawless Ambition, predatory Habits, and restless Violence of the Native States of Hindostan and the Dekan. The continuance of these disorders must tend to affect the Tranquility and Security of the Company's contiguous Possessions. By controlling the sources of dissention, among the Petty States of Hindostan, and by protecting them from the Ambition and Rapacity of their more powerful neighbours, those States may be encouraged, and enabled, to cultivate the Arts of Peace, in the independant enjoyment of their respective rights.*

The extension and operation of this system, must tend gradually to mitigate the turbulent spirit of such of the Native States of India, as are contiguous to the borders of our extensive Empire, and the same policy promises to provide the most solid security for the prosperity of our valuable Possessions, in the concord and tranquility of surrounding Powers. These several Treaties, having been formally recognized and confirmed by the provisions of the Ninth

Article

Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the benefits immediately resulting from those engagements may justly be considered among the advantages of the General Pacification.

The Tenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, is directed to the protection of the subjects of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, (who might still be within the limits of his authority,) from the effects of his resentment, for the disposition which any of them may have manifested to promote the British cause. This stipulation was indispensable to the preservation of our good faith.

10th Article.

The Eleventh Article of the Treaty, (which secures the Peishwah's Territorial Rights in Malwa,) also provides for the arbitration of the British Government in the event of any difference which may arise, with respect to those rights, between His Highness the Peishwah, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

11th Article.

In stipulating with Dowlut Rao Scindiah for the Peishwah's restoration to his Territorial Rights within the Province of Malwa, our guarantee and consequent arbitration of those Rights was naturally combined with that stipulation.—But it was an obvious principle of policy to render the States of the Peishwah and Dowlut Rao Scindiah as distinct as possible, and to close every avenue to intrigue, which the intercourse either of cordiality or dissention might have opened to the machinations of the Marhatta Durbars.

By the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of Peace, Dowlut Rao Scindiah renounces all claims upon His Majesty Shah Aulum, and engages to abstain from all interference in the concerns of His Majesty.

12th Article.

It may be useful to state in this place, that the late Madhajee Scindiah, after having refused the unfortunate Representative of
the

the House of Timour, from the sanguinary violence of Gholaum Kaudir*, obtained from His Majesty the grant of the Office of Vakeel-ool-Mutluck, or Executive Prime Minister of the Moghul Empire for His Highness the Peishwah; and was himself appointed to execute the functions of that Office, under the title of Deputy; and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah succeeded to the Office of Deputy Vakeel-ool-Mutluck, and to the consequent control, which his predecessor had established over the Person and Family of the aged¹ and unhappy Monarch of Delhi. In the course of events, Monsieur Perron obtained the Office of Commandant of the Fortrefs of Delhi, which is the residence of the Royal Family, and thus secured the Possession of the Person and of the nominal Authority of the Emperor. Notwithstanding His Majesty's total deprivation of real Power, Dominion, and Authority, almost every State and every class of People in India continue to acknowledge his nominal Sovereignty. The current Coin of every established Power is struck in the name of Shah Aulum. Princes and Persons of the highest rank and family still bear the Titles, and display the Insignia of Rank, which they, or their Ancestors, have derived from the Throne of Delhi, under the acknowledged Authority of Shah Aulum; and His Majesty is still considered to be the only legitimate fountain of similar honors.

The pride of the numerous Class of Mussulmans in India is gratified by a recognition of the nominal Authority of the illustrious Representative of the House of Timour, over the Territories, which once constituted the extensive and powerful Empire of the Moghul; and the Mussulmans are still disposed to acknowledge the legitimacy of pretensions or demands, ostensibly proceeding from the authority of the Imperial Mandate.

Under these circumstances, the Person and Authority of His Ma-

* This Barbarian deprived His Majesty of sight, and treated all the Royal Family at Delhi, with the most savage Cruelty. Gholaum Kaudir afterwards was taken by Madhajee Scindiah, and suffered the punishment due to his Crimes.

jesty Shah Aulum, might form a dangerous instrument in the hands of any State, possessing sufficient power, energy, and judgment to employ it in prosecuting views of aggrandizement and ambition. The Moghul has never been an important or dangerous instrument in the hands of the Marhattas; but the augmentation of Monsieur Perron's influence and power, and the growth of a French interest in Hindostan, had given a new aspect to the condition of the Moghul, and that unfortunate Prince might have become a powerful aid to the cause of France in India, under the direction of French Agents.

Whatever may have been the construction adopted in England of the Convention of 1787, with regard to the nature of the French Establishments in India, the circumstances which attended the arrival at Pondicherry of Monsieur Binot, and of Monsieur DeCaen, the *Captain General* of the French *Commercial* Establishment in India, together with the general conduct of the French landed at Pondicherry, since the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, evidently demonstrate, that it was the intention of France to *Establish a Military and Political Power in India.*

This intention will appear manifest by referring to the annexed Statement* of the Establishment formed by the French Government, the

* ETAT MAJOR DE L'INDE.

De Caen	General de Division,	Capitaine General,
Vandermaesen,	General de Brigade,	Lieutenant de Capitaine General.
De Morgan,	General de Brigade,	
St. Suzanne,	Chef de Brigade,	Commandant les Troupes.
Binot,	Adjutant Commandant.	

ADMINISTRATION.

Leger,	Prefet Colonial,
Cabeau	Faisant fonction de Chef d'Administration.

De Montigny,	-	General de Brigade,	Commandant a Chandernagore,
Peronval,	-	Chef de Brigade,	Commandant a Mahe,
De Kerjean,	-	Chef de Brigade,	Commandant a Karical,
Lau,	-	-	Commandant a Cossimbazar,
De Chaflet,	-	-	Dacca,
De Marlet,	-	-	-
Du Buc,	-	Garde Magazine,	Karical,
	-	Master Attendant at Pondicherry,	

the occupation of the French Settlements on the Continent of India. This Establishment actually departed from France in the

Arrived at Pondicherry on the Frigate La Belle Poule.

6.—OFFICERS OF THE 109TH DEMI BRIGADE.

Monsieur Bloquet,	Captain,
Grabeuil,	Id.
Keether,	Lieutenant,
Pellbriere,	Id.
Poulier,	Sous Lieutenant,
Constant,	Id.

8.—OFFICERS OF SEPOYS.

M. Pennemaet Mainville,	Chef des Cipayes,
De Brum,	Capitaine,
Pelleta,	Id.
Chenolt,	Id.
Teschard,	Lieutenant,
Bouriet,	Id.
Pelleta,	Id.
Delpor,	Sou. Lieutenant.

6—E T A T M A J O R.

El ot,	Adjutant Commandant,	
Searonin,	Capitaine,	
Depon,	Id.	
Le Febre,	Lieutenant,	
Le Payre,	Secrétaire de l'Etat Major,	
Le Maître,	Id.	
M. Briex,	Chef de Legion,	} 2
Laurillon,	Id.	
Douzon,	Chirn. en Chef,	} 2
Tourneret,	Pharmacop en Chef,	

9.—OFFICIERS D'ADMINISTRATION.

M. Brojelet,
Marquet,—Garde Magasin,
Clericean,
Martin,
Blin,
Combault,
Petit Lamuscure,
Ceudencoe,
Courfon.

E T A T DES VAISSEAU & DES TROUPES.

Partis de Breit dans le mois de Mars—Le Vaisseau Le Marengo 74 Canons,
Contre Amiral Linois,
Le General De Caen Passager abord.

T R O U P E S.

Garde de Gouverneur,	-	-	-	-	80 hommes.
Une Compagnée d'Artillerie Legere,	-	-	-	-	80
109me $\frac{1}{2}$ Brigade,	-	-	-	-	200

L'ATALANTE 40 CANONS.

109me $\frac{1}{2}$ Brigade,	-	-	-	-	160
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LA SEMILLANTE 40 CANONS.

109me Demi Brigade,	-	-	-	-	160
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LA BELLE POULE 40 CANONS.

109me $\frac{1}{2}$ Brigade,	-	-	-	-	160
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LA COTE D'OR TRANSPORT.

3me Battalion de la 8me Legion,	-	-	-	-	300
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2me C O N V O I.

Le Belier, Corvette de 16 Cannons.

Le Malabar, autre Transport devant porter un Battalion de Noir Africains, sous le nom de Chasseurs Africains.

La division destinee pour l'Isle de France devait partir sous peu ; elle doit etre considerable.

Month

Month of March 1803; the greater part of it is at the Isle of France, under the Command of Monsieur De Caen, and the remainder has embarked from Madras for France, under the Command of Monsieur Binot, according to the Terms granted to the French, who landed at Pondicherry in the Month of June.

It is evident that the basis of the French Establishment as it arrived in India in 1803, was absolutely of a Military description, and that the French Government actually appointed for the service of India a Military Staff, constituted upon an extensive scale, and capable of furnishing Officers for a considerable Army. The intentions of the French with regard to the repair of their former Fortifications, or to the Construction of new Works, were not declared; but the nature of the Establishment which arrived in India, leads to the necessary inference, that it was the intention of France to avail herself of every opportunity to strengthen and extend her Military Resources and Power in India.

The transfer of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic to the hands of the Company, opposed great difficulties to the Political Intrigues of the French, who arrived under Monsieur Binot; while the vigilance of the Government of Fort St. George, rendered all communication between the French at Pondicherry, and the Native Powers of India, nearly impracticable; but abundant proof exists, that the French arrived in India with the most hostile spirit, and with an anxious solicitude to avail themselves of every opportunity of founding among the Native Powers, a system of Political intrigue, and ultimately of rival influence, for the purpose of impairing the British Power in this quarter of the Globe.

If any doubt could be entertained of the views of the French in this respect, that doubt would be removed by the Tenor of Documents, obtained at Pondicherry and Calcutta, and transmitted by the Governor General to the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State.

With

With a view to afford a distinct proof of the project in the contemplation of the Government of France with respect to the Emperor Shah Aulum, it may be advisable to insert in this place a translation of an Extract from one of those Documents. That Document was obtained at Pondicherry from an Officer who accompanied General De Caen to India; and is entitled, “ *A Memorial on the present importance of India, and on the most efficacious means of re-establishing the French Nation in its ancient Splendor in that Country.*”

Extract from the
French Memo-
ria.

“ Such has been the treatment received from a Company of
“ Merchant Adventurers by the Emperor of Hindostan, the sole
“ branch of the Illustrious House of Timour, so revered through-
“ out the East, that his Sovereignty is universally acknowledged,
“ although his Power is no more; and the English Company
“ derived its own Constitutional Power from his infinite good-
“ ness. It is evident that Shah Aulum ought to be the undif-
“ puted Sovereign of the Moghul Empire, as the Great Grandson
“ of Aurung Zebe, the Tenth Successor in a line from Tamerlane.
“ This great question with respect to the Sovereignty of the
“ Empire being decided, it remains to consider whether it is
“ not possible that the branches of this unfortunate Family may
“ find at some time Protectors, who shall assert their sacred
“ Rights, and break their ignominious Chains. It will be then
“ that a mutual Alliance, and a judicious Union of Powers shall
“ secure the permanent Sovereignty of the Emperor, and render
“ his immediate Subjects, as well as his Tributaries happy in
“ the enjoyment of personal Security, and of that Wealth, which
“ springs from Peace, Agriculture, and a Free Trade.

“ The English Company, by its ignominious treatment of the
“ Great Moghul, has forfeited its rights as Dewan and Treasurer
“ of the Empire; the Nawaubs of Oude and of Bengal are equally
“ criminal, because they have acted as Traitors towards Their

Lawful

“ Lawful Sovereign : Thus the Emperor of Delli has a real and
 “ indisputable right to transmit to whomsoever he may please
 “ to select, the Sovereignty of his Dominions, as well as the Ar-
 “ rears due to him from the English. These Arrears of the
 “ Tribute of Twenty-six Lacs of Rupees promised by the Com-
 “ pany, with the Interest of the Country added, will amount
 “ at this present time, to four hundred and fifty-two Millions
 “ of Livres Tournois, a sum which greatly exceeds the value of
 “ the Company’s moveable Capital.

Intended Claim of the
 Government of France,
 in the name of the Mog-
 huls, upon the English
 East India Company;
 (exclusive of the Terri-
 torial Possessions,) *Nine-
 teen Millions, Seven Hun-
 dred, and Seventy-four
 Thousand.*

No doubt therefore remains, *that it was the intention of the Go-
 vernment of France, after the conclusion of Peace, to establish, on
 the foundation of her Possessions in India, a Political and Mili-
 tary State, and to strengthen and augment it by every practicable
 connection with the Native States of India, and by every art of
 indefatigable intrigue and systematic ambition. The system of
 introducing French Adventurers into the Armies of the Native
 States, for the improvement of their discipline and efficiency, had
 been found to afford the readiest and most effectual means of es-
 tablishing the influence and authority of the French in the Go-
 vernment of those States, and gradually of creating for France
 in India, an independant Territorial and Military Power with-
 in the limits of a Foreign Dominion. The extension and improve-
 ment of this system during the continuance of Peace, would
 undoubtedly have constituted a principal object of the attention of
 the Government of France in India, and adverting to the facilities,
 which would have been afforded to the views and projects of the
 French, by the extent of Territorial and Military Power and In-
 dependance established under the direction of Monsieur Perron, in
 the North West of Hindostan, it cannot be doubted, that under
 the continuance of Peace between His Majesty and France, and
 between the British Government and the Marhatta States, the
 progress of French intrigue, and the aggrandizement of the French
 Power in India, would have been most rapid and dangerous to
 our security. In the prosecution of these views, the French*
 would

would manifestly have derived essential aid from the possession of the Person and Family of the Emperor Shah Aulum. The name of that Monarch would have been employed to justify exaction, violence, and encroachment, and under the plea of restoring His Majesty to his Hereditary Dominion, *the Power of France in India might have been directed to the subversion of every State, and to the appropriation of every Territory, unprotected by Alliance with the British Nation. The Emperor might have been compelled to constitute the Territorial Possessions of France in India, an independent Sovereignty; and under the plea of passing Sovereign Authority, the proceedings of the Government of France in India might have proved, in the highest degree, injurious to the interests and security of the British Empire in this quarter.*

Independently of the considerations above stated, adverting to the degree of Veneration, with which the Illustrious Descendant of Timur is regarded by all classes of people in India, (and especially by the class of Mussulmans,) and to the state of indignity and misery, to which that unfortunate Monarch had been reduced, under the oppressive Control of the Marhattas and the French, the Governor General in Council considered, among the most important political benefits of that arrangement, the reputation which the British name would acquire, by affording an honorable and tranquil asylum to the fallen dignity, and declining age of the King of Delhi, and by securing the means of Comfort to His Majesty's numerous* and distressed Family.

13th Article.

By the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlat Rao Scindiah, which corresponds with the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, that Chieftain *engages never to take or retain in his Service, any Frenchman, or the Subject of any European or American Power, the Governments of which may be at War with the British Government; or any British Subject,*

* There are fifty Sons and Daughters of the Emperor; the Monthly stipend allowed to each of the Princes of the Imperial Family by the French and Marhattas, did not exceed Fifteen Rupees, or about Two Pounds Sterling. The Monthly Sum disbursed by Monsieur Drugeon, (who had charge of the Person of the Emperor,) were, for the Expenses of His Majesty, Royal Family, Dependents, Establishments, &c. about Seventeen Thousand Rupees, (about 2,125 £-sterling).

whether

whether European or Native of India, without the consent of the British Government. The general observations stated in favor of the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, apply with peculiar force to this Article.

The Fourteenth Article stipulates for the Residence of accredited Ministers on the part of the British Government, and of the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, with those Governments respectively. The advantage of securing such intercourse by Treaty, is too obvious to require explanation. 14th Article.

The Fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum provides for the eventual admission of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to the benefits of a Defensive and Subsidiary Alliance with the British Government, on terms similar to those of the Alliance between the British Government and the Peishwah. The general principles on which a Treaty of Defensive and Subsidiary Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindiah was at all times desirable, are the same as those which dictated the Policy of the Treaty of Bassein, concluded with His Highness the Peishwah. The intention of the Governor General to conclude such a Treaty with Scindiah, at a favorable opportunity, was submitted to the Government in England, at the same time that the renewal of the Negotiation with the Peishwah, for the conclusion of Defensive Engagements, was communicated to the Court of Directors, through their Secret Committee; and the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah actually proceeded to the Court of that Chieftain, previously to the War with the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains, in the Month of December 1801, charged with instructions to Negotiate the terms of a Defensive Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at the time when the Negotiation with His Highness the Peishwah for the same purpose, was in progress. 15th Article.

These Negotiations were intimately connected, and may be considered to constitute branches of the same system. With a view to preserve the integrity of that combined system of Defensive Arrangement with these two principal Members of the

the

the Marhatta Confederacy, the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah was strictly enjoined to regulate his proceedings by the progress of the Negotiation at the Court of His Highness the Peishwah.

These general considerations were also strongly corroborated by the relative condition of Scindiah's Power and Resources at the conclusion of Peace.

In the course of the War with the Confederated Marhatta Chieftains, the Power and Resources of Dowlut Rao Scindiah had been greatly reduced, while those of Jeswunt Rao Holkar had been augmented, by a considerable accession of Territory, which had been ceded to him by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, *on the condition of his joining the Confederacy against the British Power*. The nature of the differences subsisting between Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, precluded all expectations of Concord and Amity between those Chieftains.

Vide Note to
Appendix H.
page 43, of Part
Second, of Ap-
pendix to the
Notes on Mar-
hatta Affairs.

In the actual condition of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Power, at the close of the War, that Chieftain could not reasonably entertain any prospect of success in a contest with Jeswunt Rao Holkar. Unaided therefore by a Foreign Power, the Dominion of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, would probably have been added to that of his Rival Jeswunt Rao Holkar; such an accumulation of Territorial strength in the hands of that turbulent Freebooter, would have been utterly incompatible with the tranquility of India, and with the security of the British Government and its Allies. The danger which the Ministers of Dowlut Rao Scindiah apprehended from the superior power, and hostile disposition of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, induced them in the course of the Negotiations for the conclusion of Peace, to express great anxiety for the establishment of a closer connection with the British Government, and the considerations of policy above described, suggested the expediency of offering to Dowlut Rao Scindiah's acceptance, the benefits of the Defensive and Subsidiary Alliance, concluded with His Highness the Peishwah.

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The Treaty of Defensive Alliance concluded between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, corresponds with all the Stipulations of the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded in the month of October 1800, excepting only with respect to the extent of the Subsidiary Force, and its permanent continuance within the Territory of the Subsidizing Power. The British Force subsidized by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, consists of Six Battalions of Infantry, or Six Thousand Men, with a due proportion of Artillery; and that Force is to be stationed at such place, near the Frontier of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Territories, as may be deemed most eligible by the British Government, and is to be holden in readiness for the execution of any service, on which it is liable to be employed by the conditions of the Defensive Treaty. However desirable it might be to station the Subsidiary Force permanently within the Dominions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, it is evident, that in the actual condition of the several Native States of India, every essential purpose of the Defensive Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindiah has been attained by the Terms of the Treaty, actually concluded with that Chieftain.

That Treaty renders whatever may remain of the Power of Scindiah, an additional bond of the General Peace, and of the safety and strength of the British Power; Nor can any just apprehension be entertained of the growth of any disorder dangerous to our Interests in India, while Scindiah's reduced Power shall depend for its existence upon the British Government. The growth of the hostile Power of Myfore from the year 1792 to 1798, might probably have been controlled, or even converted to the purpose of our Security, had it been possible to induce Tippoo Sultaun to enter into a Subsidiary Alliance with the Company, at the close of the War in 1792.

The Power of Tippoo Sultaun however had not been reduced by that War to such a scale, as to induce his haughty and vindictive character to listen to any Terms of Alliance with the Com-

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pany. Such has been the reduction of Scindiah's Resources of every description by the late War, that his existence as a Power in India, depends absolutely upon the generosity of the Company, and cannot be sustained without our active aid. Under such circumstances, the Power of Scindiah no longer remains an object of apprehension to the British Government; nor can Scindiah view with jealousy, the protecting influence of that State, to whose clemency he is absolutely indebted for the Restoration, and on whose strength he must rely for the Security, of every Possession which he retains.

The Defensive Alliance concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, under the Stipulations of the Treaty of Peace, therefore, combined with the Provisions of the Treaty of Basseen, has precluded any future combination of the Marhatta States of a nature dangerous to the British Empire, and has opposed a permanent and insuperable obstacle to the revival of Scindiah's Military Strength, beyond the scale, which may be deemed by the British Government to be consistent with the Security of our Interests. This important Treaty not only precludes the eventual Employment of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's remaining Power against the British Government, under any contingency, but secures the eventual application of that Power to purposes, connected with the safety of the British Empire in India.

16th Article.

The Sixteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah, provides for the Ratification of the Treaty by the Governor General in Council, and prescribes, that the orders for the Cessions of Territory, stipulated in the Treaty, shall be delivered to the Honorable Major General Wellesley, at the same time with the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but that certain Forts, which by the terms of the Treaty are to be restored to Scindiah, shall not be delivered up to Scindiah's Officers, until certain information shall have been received, that all the Territories ceded to the British Government and its Allies, have been evacuated by Scindiah's Officers and Troops.

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With a view to exhibit a Statement of the advantageous Operation of the arrangements of the General Pacification upon all the Interests of the Company, and of the Nation in India, it will be proper to conclude these Notes by a General Recapitulation of the Benefits, which the British Government in India has derived from the success of the War, and from the combined arrangements of the Pacification, including the Treaties of Peace, of Partition, and of Defensive Alliance and Subsidy. Those benefits may be enumerated under the following heads:

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE BENEFITS OF THE PACIFICATION.

First. The reduction of the Military Power and Territorial Resources of Dowlat Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, within the limits, indispensably necessary for the security of the British Government in India, and of its Allies.

Second. The destruction of the French Territorial Power, established by Monsieur Perron, on the most vulnerable part of the Frontier of the British Possessions in India, under circumstances of internal Strength, Military Resources, and Political Influence, which menaced the British Government with great and extensive dangers.

Third. The Barriers opposed by the Stipulations of Treaty, to the revival of the French Power and Influence in any quarter of India.

8th Article of the Treaty of Deogaon
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Jungam.
7th unto Treaty of De-
fensive Alliance with
Dowlat Rao Scindiah.

Fourth. The annexation to the British Possessions of the Territory, formerly occupied by the French Force, under Monsieur Perron. Under this accession of Territory, our North Western Frontier has been strengthened, by being advanced to the Banks of the Jumna, and by the occupation of the several important Posts and Fortresses, which command that River: *From the source of former danger, we now derive additional security to the British Possessions in India.*

Fifth. The augmented sources of Revenue and Commerce ac-
quired

quired by the annexation to the British Territories of the fertile Countries situated in the Doab of the Rivers Jumna and Ganges; (in which the authority of Monsieur Perron had been established,) combined with the complete Command over the Navigation of the Jumna.

Sixth. The deliverance of the Emperor Shah Aulum from the control of the French Power established in the North Western quarter of Hindostan; by which, *the Government of France has been deprived of a powerful instrument in the eventual prosecution of its hostile designs against the British Empire in India;* and the British Government, has obtained a favorable opportunity of conciliating the confidence, and securing the applause of surrounding States, by providing a safe and tranquil Asylum for the declining age of that venerable and unfortunate Monarch, and a suitable maintenance for his numerous and distressed Family.

Seventh. The establishment of the British influence in the North Western division of Hindostan, and the additional security acquired by the conclusion of Treaties of Defensive Alliance with the Rajpoot State of Jeynagur, and with the Petty States in the vicinity of our Possessions in that quarter. Those States, under the operation of the Alliances concluded with them, constitute a Barrier between the British Territories and the Marhatta States, which arrangement, with other stipulations of the Pacification, secures the permanent exclusion of the influence and control of the Marhattas from the North Western quarter of Hindostan.

Eighth. The commanding Position which the British Government has secured by the possession of the strong Fortrefs of Gwalior, and by the establishment of a Subsidiary Force within the Territory of the Ranah of Gohud, under the conditions described in the Treaty concluded with the Ranah Gohud. This branch of the general arrangements of the Peace contributes in a particular degree to maintain the tranquility of Hindostan, and to consolidate

solidate the barrier established for the exclusion of the Marhatta Power and Influence from that quarter of India. The same arrangements also connect our Possessions in Bundelcund with those to the Northward of the Province of Gohud, and provide additional security to the Navigation of the Jumna, and additional protection to our valuable Possessions in the Doab, from the hostile attempts of any regular State, or from the predatory incursions of any enterprising Adventurer.

Ninth. The additional means of defence acquired by the established system of our external relations in the North Western quarter of Hindostan, against any attempt on the part of the Northern Powers of Asia, or of the French Republic, through the aid of those Powers, to disturb the security of the British Possessions in India.

Tenth. The augmented security which the British Empire derives from the annexation of the valuable Province of Cuttack, (including the Sea Port of Balasore, and all the Dependancies of that Province) to the British Dominions. *First*, by establishing between the Province of Midnapore and the Northern Circars, a continuation of the British Dominion and Authority; and thereby completing the line of connexion between the Territories under the immediate Government of Bengal, and those under the authority of Fort St. George. *Secondly*, by depriving the Government of France of the facilities, which the Province of Cuttack, while in the possession of a Native Power, afforded, for the prosecution of intrigues, injurious to the British interests, and for the invasion of the British Territories, either singly, or in co-operation with a Native Power. *Thirdly*, by the advantages which our possession of the Province of Cuttack would afford to us in the event of a contest with the State of Berar; and, *Fourthly*, the augmented sources of Revenue and Commerce opened to the British Government, by the possession of that fertile and valuable Province, and by the influence and reputation to be acquired

throughout India, from the possession of the Great Temple of Jaggernaut, and from the just and benevolent administration of the affairs of that Temple, with relation to the innumerable Pilgrims, who frequent it from every part of India.

Eleventh. The acquisition of the Port and Territory of Baroach, and of the Sea Ports belonging to Scindiah on the Western side of India, which afforded to Scindiah, and to the French Officers in his service, *the means of intercourse with the Government of France; and to the French, an easy access to the Marhatta States* in a quarter, where our Military Power was less formidable, and our Political influence less firmly established than in other parts of India.

Twelfth. The degree of security afforded by the possession of the Sea Port and Territory of Baroach against any attempt on the part of France to supply by that channel, any Native State with Arms and Military Stores, or with Officers, for the purpose of disciplining their Armies; and against the prosecution of any intrigues between the Government of France and any Native States, by means of the facility of communication, which the Sea Port and Territory of Baroach might afford, while in the hands of a Marhatta Power, to the indefatigable zeal of French Emissaries.

Thirteenth. The additional security which our possessions and interests in Guzerat must derive from the possession of the Port and Territory of Baroach, and from Dowlut Rao Scindiah's renunciation of all Claims on our Ally the Guikwar.

Fourteenth. The augmented sources of Revenue and Commerce acquired by the possession of the Port of Baroach and its District.

Fifteenth. The improved state of our Alliances with the Soubahdar of the Dekan and the Peishwah, under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace and of Partition. By the combined Operation

tion of those Treaties, the Power, Territory, and Resources of the Peishwah and the Soubahdar of the Dekan, have been encreased and consolidated, and their means of discharging the duties of Alliance have been consequently augmented. The confidence of those Allies in the power, justice, and moderation of the British Government, has been confirmed and increased by their experience of the advantages of the Alliance in the prosecution of the War, and in the ultimate arrangement of the Peace.

The stipulations of the Treaties of Peace have, in a considerable degree, removed the causes of dissention and the means of political intrigue, between our Allies and the Marhatta States, by precluding the future intermixture of their Territories, and the consequent collision of their authorities, by requiring from Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar the renunciation of their Claims on the Soubahdar of the Dekan and the Peishwah, and by vesting in the British Government, a right of arbitration, in all cases of difference, which may arise between those Powers respectively. Thus the influence and ascendancy of the British Government in the Counsels of Hyderabad and Poonah, have been encreased and permanently established, *not by limiting the authority, controlling the Independance, or reducing the Power of those States, but by the operation of Arrangements, which have emancipated their respective Sovereigns from the undue and illicit influence and control of their own Servants and Tributaries; have confirmed and corroborated their respective Rights, Authorities, and Independance, extended their Dominion, consolidated their Power, and augmented their Resources; secured them from the vexatious Claims, and litigious and insolent interference of other Powers, and established the sources of permanent tranquility and prosperity within the limits of their respective Dominions.*

Our influence and ascendancy in the counsels of those Allies, are now founded on the solid basis of their entire and established confidence in the approved equity and moderation of our views, and of their just reliance on our protecting Power.

Sixteenth. The elevation of the fame and glory of the British Nation in India, by the splendid Achievements of the British Arms in the prosecution of the War, and by the clemency, moderation, and public Faith, which distinguished the British Counsels in the conclusion of the Peace.

Seventeenth. The Conclusion of a Defensive and Subsidiary Alliance between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, by which, the British influence has been completely established at the Court of that Chieftain, on the foundation of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's deliberate view of the real interests of his Government, and by which, the most formidable Enemy of the British Power in the late contest with the Confederated Marhatta Chieftains, has been rendered an efficient Ally of the Honorable Company.

Eighteenth. The Power acquired by the British Government under the general arrangements of the Peace, and the Treaties of Partition and Subsidiary Alliance, of controlling the causes of dissention and contest among the several Marhatta States, and of precluding the restoration of any of those States to a formidable degree of Power, their combination for purposes injurious to the British Government or its Allies, their communication and co-operation with an hostile European Force, and their means of prosecuting dangerous intrigues with Allies or Subjects of the British Government.

Nineteenth. The security afforded to the Territories of our Allies, the Soubahdar of the Dekan, the Peishwah, the Guikwar, the Rajah of Myfore; and to the Dominions of the Honorable Company, from the dangers to which they were exposed by the Anarchy and Confusion, existing in the Marhatta Empire, and by the character and habits of the contending Marhatta Chieftains.

The general arrangements of the Pacification, combined with
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The Treaties of Partition, with the Defensive and Subsidiary Alliance now concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, with the condition of our external Relations, and with the internal prosperity of the British Empire, have finally placed the British Power in India in that Commanding Position with regard to other States, which affords the only possible security for the permanent tranquility and prosperity of these valuable and important Possessions.

By the establishment of our Subsidiary Forces at Hyderabad, and Poonah, with the Guikwar, Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Ranah of Gohud, an efficient Army* of upwards of 24,000 Men will be stationed within the Territories, or on the Frontier of Foreign States, and paid by Foreign Subsidies.—That Army will be constantly maintained in a state of perfect Equipment, and prepared for active service in any direction at the shortest notice. This Force may be directed against any of the principal States of India, without the hazard of disturbing the tranquility of the

	{ 1 Regiment of Europeans.
	{ 6 Battalions of Sepoys.
* AT HYDERABAD, - - -	{ 2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
	{ 2 Companies of European Artillery.
	{ 1 Company of Pioneers.
	{ 6 Battalions of Sepoys.
AT POONAH, - - - - -	{ 2 Companies of European Artillery.
	{ 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
	{ 6 Battalions of Sepoys.
WITH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH,	{ 2 Companies of European Artillery.
	{ 2 Battalions of Sepoys.
WITH THE GUIKWAR, - -	{ 1 Company European Artillery.
	{ 3 Battalions of Sepoys.
WITH THE RANAH OF GOHUD,	
<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL, - - - - -	1 Regiment of Europeans.
	3 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
	23 Battalions Native Infantry, and
	1 Company of Pioneers.

The advantage of an arrangement by which the charges of so considerable a proportion of the established Military Force of India is defrayed by Foreign Subsidies, will be duly appreciated; and adverting to the constant preparation and equipment in which the subsidiary Force must be maintained, an accurate estimate will be formed of the Influence and Security, which the British Government must derive from the Establishment of so formidable a Force in Positions, calculated at the same time, to repel external Aggression, and to secure the maintenance of tranquility within the flourishing and extensive Possessions of the Company in India.

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Company's Possessions, and without requiring any considerable increase to the permanent Military Expenses of the Governments of India.

The position, extent, and equipment of this Military Force, combined with the privilege which the British Government possesses, *of arbitrating Differences and Dissentions* between the several States with which it is connected by the obligations of Alliance, enable the British Power to controul the cause of that internal warfare, which during so long a term of years, has desolated many of the most fertile Provinces of India, has occasioned a constant and hazardous fluctuation of Power among the Native States, has encouraged a Predatory Spirit among the Inhabitants, and formed an inexhaustible source for the supply of Military Adventurers, prepared to join the standard of any turbulent Chieftain for the purpose of Ambition, Plunder, or Rebellion.

No danger can result from the operation of our Defensive Alliances of involving the British Government in War, excepting in cases of manifest Justice and irresistible Necessity. The power of Arbitration reserved in all cases by the British Government, not only secures the Company from the contingency of War in the prosecution of the unjust views of any of our Allies, but affords a considerable advantage in authorizing, and empowering the British Government to check, by amicable Negotiation, the primary and remote sources of Hostilities in every part of India.

A bond of connexion is now established between the British Government, and all the Great States of India, on principles, which render it the Interest of every State to maintain its Alliance with the British Government, preclude the inordinate aggrandizement of any of those States by an usurpation of the Rights and Possessions of others, and secure to every State within the limits of its established Dominion, the unmolested exercise of its separate Authority, under the general protection of the British Power.

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The agitation which is the necessary consequence of a long course of War and Tumult, cannot be expected to subside immediately upon the conclusion of the Treaties between the Belligerent Powers; the habits and characters of various Chiefs and Classes of the People in India, will also naturally tend to protract the continuance of commotion, until the more powerful and durable causes, arising from the settlement of Peace among the principal States, shall have produced a full effect, by diffusing the principles of general tranquility and good order. In this interval, temporary interruptions of the tranquility of particular Districts may be occasioned by predatory incursion, or by local disorder, and the lawless violence of Freebooters and Robbers, in the early operation of the several Treaties, may require correction. But the comprehensive and permanent policy of the Pacification, which has been concluded, will not be essentially affected by these local and temporary disturbances. The result of the War, and the conditions of the Peace, have left no State in India of sufficient Magnitude or Force, to shake the foundations of the general system of Defensive Alliance; founded upon principles of Justice, directed to the salutary object of general tranquility, and supported by adequate strength, that system promises in the progress of time, to conciliate the attachment of these great States, whose interests it embraces, and to Command the respect of other Powers.

*END OF PART SECOND OF APPENDIX TO THE
NOTES ON MARHATTA AFFAIRS.*

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